FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes raided southern Tehran 7 May, IRNA announced, noting that the city's oil refinery is located in the bombed area.

In other action, Iranian military camps in Musak, Marivan, Kalaleh, and Sardasht were subjected to Iraqi air raids 6 May, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, which asserted that the Iranians sustained "massive" personnel and materiel losses. The communique also reported an Iraqi attack on a "very large maritime target" off the Iranian coast. On the other hand, a military spokesman cited by IRNA claimed that Iraq bombed "civilian areas" in Marivan twice, causing 15 casualties and much structural damage, and warned that Iran will respond to the Iraqi action. Iraqi planes also raided Baneh and Marivan 7 May, the agency reported.

Syrian President's Visit to Jordan

Reporting on President Hafiz al-Asad's departure from Jordan 6 May, Amman radio said the Syrian leader's talks with King Husayn covered ways to obtain a unified Arab stand to confront "all dangers facing the Arab nation," focusing on the need to adopt a coordinated Arab stand to hold a "successful and effective Arab summit" that will tackle all issues of interest to the Arab nation. The two leaders also reviewed ways to promote bilateral relations. The Jordanian information minister likewise told Radio Monte Carlo that Al-Asad and Husayn held "very important" discussions that dealt with "better coordination to convene an Arab summit." Earlier, the Amman daily *SAWT AL-SHA'B* viewed the talks as an attempt to "break the ice" in bilateral relations, stressing that the meeting should not be viewed as signalling any change in Jordanian and Syrian policies.

For Syria's part, a 7 May *TISHRIN* editorial cited by Damascus radio stressed the need for joint Arab action to confront Israel and the United States, adding that Syria will support "any joint Arab effort" in this regard. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres commented on the Al-Asad-Husayn talks in remarks cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST, saying he does not expect Jordan* to turn its back on Iraq or allow Syrian missiles on its soil.

Libya

JANA linked the explosions in Tokyo's subway system with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's earlier "incitement" of the Japanese people to disrupt the "conspiratorial" summit there. In further reaction to the summit's declaration on terrorism, a Foreign Liaison Bureau communique broadcast by Tripoli television condemned that statement's "hypocrisy" in calling Libya a "supporter" of U.S.-defined "terrorism," and maintained that the statement's reference to the Jamahiriyah was a "deliberate" attempt to "justify" the U.S.-UK attack on Libya and to "pass it off." In a message to the Arab League secretary general reported by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, the Foreign Liaison Bureau secretary viewed the Tokyo summit statement on terrorism as a "grave escalation" of the U.S.-European-Japanese position, and implored the secretary general to take the "suitable measures," as defined in the Arab League Charter, to "combat" that "fierce attack." In other developments, Tripoli television aired what it alleged was the corpse of a U.S. airman shot down during the attack on Libya, washed up on the Libyan coast. JANA's political editor linked President Reagan's call for a boycott of Libyan oil with the Arab rulers' failure to act on the Jamahiriyah's call to use Arab oil as a "weapon in their war against imperialism and Zionism," and asserted that those rulers failed to understand the importance of oil as a "strategic weapon."

Sudan

Al-Ummah National Party leader Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was elected prime minister during the 6 May Constituent Assembly session, SUNA reported, noting that Al-Mahdi defeated rivals from the Islamic National Front and the Communist Party by a large margin. The Assembly chose its speaker from Al-Mahdi's party and also elected a 5-member State Council headed by Ahmad al-Mirghani, brother of Democratic Unionist Party leader Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani. The State Council includes only one southerner, according to the agency, which noted earlier that the southern political parties walked out of the session for undisclosed reasons.

Lebanese President in Tunisia

President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Tunisia where he was greeted by President Habib Bourguiba and other officials, Beirut Radio reported. Earlier, in remarks broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, former President Camille Sham'un blamed the Syrians for a rocket attack which hit Halat Airport while Al-Jumayyil was boarding the plane there to fly to Tunisia. The recent opening of Halat Airport, in the Christian sector, has been criticized by Muslim leaders.

Palestinian Terrorism

Palestine Liberation Front leader Mahmud 'Abbas told NBC television 5 May that he is planning to carry out operations in the United States, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

In Israel, *THE JERUSALEM POST* revealed that police are holding 20 suspects in connection with a number of terrorist offenses including recent attacks on tourists in Jerusalem. The detainees are thought to be members of Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha's organization.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 088 *7 May 1986*

For reportage and comment on the Chernobyl nuclear accident, see the 7 May and subsequent Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplements entitled, "Chernobyl Incident."

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Khalaf Hopes Tokyo Statement Applies to Israel *[AFP]* ..... A 1
PLO Official To Finns: Jordan Cooperation 'Ending' *[Helsinski]* ..... A 1
Biannual OAPEC Meeting Opens in Kuwait *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
Saudi Arabia's Yamani Arrives *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
Tunisia's Request To Withdraw Defered *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
Meeting Concludes; Statement Issued *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
Joint Forces Attack Lahd, Israeli Positions *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2

OPEC AFFAIRS

Study Sees Daily Production Up 600,000 Barrels *[AFP]* ..... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Official Says Kuwait Unaffected by Oil Crisis ..... C 1
Ministry Employees Replaced, Not Dismissed *[AL-SIYASAH 5 May]* ..... C 1

PDRY

Foreign Minister Returns From Fes 6 May ..... C 1
Deputy Chief of Staff Tours Eastern Bloc Countries ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister, UK Military Officials Hold Talks ..... C 1
Defense Minister on Tornado Deal ..... C 2
Libyan Petroleum Secretary Arrives 6 May ..... C 2
Minister Discusses Petrochemicals Sales to EEC ..... C 2

UAE

FNC Session Expresses Concern Over Iran-Iraq War ..... C 2

YAR

Deputy Prime Minister Returns From Ethiopia ..... C 3

EGYPT

Further on Polish Foreign Minister's Visit ..... D 1
Mubarak Receives Orzechowski ..... D 1
Orzechowski Conveys Message ..... D 1
Orzechowski Comments on Meeting ..... D 1

Meets With Assembly Speaker ..... D 1
Statement Issued on Visit ..... D 1
Concludes Visit, Departs ..... D 1
Reportage on Visit of Iraqi Assembly Speaker ..... D 2
Arrives for Talks ..... D 2
Meets With Counterpart ..... D 2
Foreign Minister on Tokyo Summit Terrorism Statement ..... D 2
Mubarak Receives UN Fact-Finding Delegation ..... D 2

IRAQ

Spokesman Denies Shelling of Civilian Targets ..... E 1
Tariq 'Aziz Interview Focuses on Syrian War Role *[AL-HAWADITH 25 Apr]* ..... E 1
Transport Minister Meets U.S. Trade Delegation ..... E 3
Lloyds Cited on Two Tankers Hit by 'Brave' Navy ..... E 3
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 3
Air Force Raids Iranian Camps ..... E 3
Communique No 2,215 ..... E 3
Communique No 2,216 ..... E 4

JORDAN

Information Minister on Al-Asad-Husayn Talks *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... F 1
SAWT AL-SHA'B on Visit *[6 May]* ..... F 1
Prince Hasan Returns From Stockholm Meeting ..... F 1

LEBANON

Syrian, Soviet Officers Inspect Al-Baruk *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
RFL Refutes Socialist Claims on Mass Grave *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Attacks on Israeli-Lahd Positions Continue ..... G 1
Resistance Hits Several Positions ..... G 1
Lahd Patrol Attacked ..... G 1
ASL Soldier Wounded by Rocket Explosion *[Voice of Hope]* ..... G 1
Amal Intensifies Aggression Against Camps *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... G 1
Artillery Hits Army Positions on Upper Al-Matn *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
'Islamic Group' Official Assassinated in Tripoli *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Four Families Reportedly Occupy Turkish Embassy *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2

SYRIA

Reportage, Comment on Al-Asad's Jordan Talks ..... H 1
AL-BA'TH Commentary ..... H 1
Damascus: 'Sincere Moves' ..... H 1
Al-Asad Returns ..... H 2
Irrigation Minister Meets Iranian Energy Minister *[IRNA]* ..... H 2
Report of U.S. Cruise Missiles in Region Noted ..... H 2
Damascus Press on 'Star Wars,' Arab Solidarity ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Rabin Comments on 'Star Wars,' Syria, Bermuda Affair ..... I 1
'Dangerous' Terror Cell Uncovered in Jerusalem Area *[THE JERUSALEM POST 6 May]* ..... I 1
Gen Levi Calls For Action Against Gaza Terrorists ..... I 2
Chief of Staff on IDF Readiness for Changes on Borders ..... I 2
Security Forces Roadblocks Halt Studies at Al-Najah *[HA'ARETZ 7 May]* ..... I 2
Envoy to Austria Urges Reserve in Waldheim Affair ..... I 2
Arab Lawyers Petition To Establish Bar Association *[THE JERUSALEM POST 6 May]* ..... I 2
MA'ARIV Examines Syrian Overtures to Jordan *[6 May]* ..... I 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Brahimi Receives Libya's Al-Bishari 5 May ..... Q 1
Bendjedid Receives Officials From Burkina Faso, Chad ..... Q 1
Burkinabe Official Comments, Departs ..... Q 1
Communique on Benin Party Visit Released *[EL MOUDJAHID 16 Apr]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

U.S. Serviceman's Body Said Found Near Al-Zawiyah ..... Q 2
Additional Reaction to Tokyo Economic Summit ..... Q 3
Tokyo Explosions at Al-Qadhdhafi Bidding ..... Q 3
U.S. Said Planning Attacks ..... Q 3
'Conspiratorial' Summit Hit ..... Q 4
Liaison Bureau Communique Issued ..... Q 4
Message to Arab League ..... Q 5
Tripoli 'Reports' on Bush Sanaa Press Conference ..... Q 5
UN Delegate Al-Turayki Traces U.S.-Libyan Relations ..... Q 6
[London AL-TADAMUN 26 Apr]
African Envoys Criticize Shultz' Statement ..... Q 7
Tripoli Cites Mugabe Denunciation of U.S. Attack ..... Q 8
Radio Ridicules Thatcher Call for More Tourism ..... Q 8
Sudanese Military Delegation Ends Visit ..... Q 8
Benin Minister Makes Statement, Departs ..... Q 8

SUDAN

Reportage on Elections in Constituent Assembly ..... Q 9
Assembly Meets, Elects Speaker ..... Q 9
State Council Chairman Elected ..... Q 9
Al-Mahdi Elected Prime Minister ..... Q 9
Council Chairman Interviewed *[MENA]* ..... Q 9
Egyptian Delegation Arrives for Assembly ..... Q 10
Ethiopian Official Hopes For Improved Relations ..... Q 10
SPLA Forces Capture Nile Port of Adok Town ..... Q 10

TUNISIA

Al-Jumayyil Greeted in Tunisia by Bourguiba *[Beirut]* ..... Q 11
Mazli, Al-Jumayyil Discuss Ties ..... Q 11

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Reportage on Visit of French Cooperation Minister ..... S 1
Aurillac Arrival Statement ..... S 1
Received by Biya ..... S 1

CONGO

Reportage on Visit of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat ..... S 1
Received by Sassou-Nguesso *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... S 1
Sassou-Nguesso: No Ties With Israel *[AFP]* ..... S 2

GABON

Interview With French Cooperation Minister Aurillac ..... S 2

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Speaks With Press, Departs ..... S 4

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Libyan Envoy Delivers Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Rawlings ..... T 1

LIBERIA

AFP: Hopes Raised by Doe Meeting With Opposition ..... T 1
Six Arrested for 12 April Leaflet Distribution ..... T 1
Lawyers for 12 Petition for Habeas Corpus Writ ..... T 2
Public Schools Expected To Resume Classes 7 May ..... T 2

NIGER

AFP: Algeria Expels Hundreds of Niger Immigrants ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Armed Forces Ruling Council Meets in Lagos ..... T 2
Government To Control Drug Trafficking at Sea ..... T 3

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives Ghana's Foreign Minister ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Guinea-Bissau President Support for Dos Santos ..... U 1

MALAWI

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives for Visit 6 May ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Reportage on Visit of Tanzania's Mwinyi ..... U 1
Machel Delivers Banquet Address ..... U 1
Tanzanian President Speaks ..... U 3
Presidents Hold Final Talks 4 May ..... U 3
Communique Issued ..... U 4
Political Bureau Member Returns From USSR, GDR ..... U 4

NAMIBIA

17 SWAPO Insurgents Reported Killed in Clashes *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Responds to Parliamentary Queries ..... U 4
Notes Pact With U.S. on Namibia Date ..... U 4
No Namibia Plan Without Cuban Pullout ..... U 4
Views Mozambique Issues ..... U 5
Welcomes Tokyo Terrorism Stand ..... U 5
Savimbi Comments on Cuban Withdrawal From Angola ..... U 5
Government Threatens Action on Group Areas Act *[Umtata]* ..... U 6
Buthelezi Asks Mandela Release, ANC, PAC Unbanning ..... U 6

Tambo Warns Frontline States Against U.S., Pretoria *[Lusaka]* ..... U 6
Release of All Political Prisoners Demanded ..... U 6
Conscientious Objector Released on Bail ..... U 7
Police Assault Bonteheuwel Students 5 May ..... U 7
'Top Level' Inquiry Launched ..... U 8
Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports ..... U 8
6 May ..... U 8
7 May ..... U 8
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 8

SWAZILAND

Mnisi Says Angola Should Be Free of 'Big Powers' ..... U 13

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges 'Honest Dialogue' in South Africa *[THE SUNDAY STAR 5 May]* ..... U 13

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Discusses 'African Economic Crisis' *[SAPA]* ..... U 14
Constructive Engagement 'Deceptive' ..... U 14

Khalaf Hopes Tokyo Statement Applies to Israel

NC061429 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tunis, May 6 (AFP) — The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) security branch, Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, expressed hope here Tuesday that the "firm" anti-terrorist statement of the Tokyo summit "also included Israeli terrorism." Interviewed by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he said that the PLO is "against terrorism on principle, despite what Israel and the United States say." He also expressed hope that the Tokyo statement "will not be the prelude to further aggression against another Arab country, because it is not the best way to fight terrorism."

PLO Official To Finns: Jordan Cooperation 'Ending'

LD060252 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 5 May 86

[Summary] A high-ranking leader of PLO, 'Abd al-Aziz Hijlah, who is at the moment visiting Finland, says cooperation between the PLO and Jordan for peace in the Middle East is ending unless something or someone revives it. Abu Hijlah met this afternoon representatives of the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since the minister of foreign affairs, Paavo Vaeyrynen, by accident perhaps, is at the moment visiting the Middle East. The position of Abu Hijlah corresponds an under secretary of state at the Foreign Office and he spoke at the Paasikivi Society where also the Israeli Foreign Ministry official David Kimche spoke when visiting Finland earlier this spring. At the press conference given by Abu Hijlah, he praised the statement made by Vaeyrynen when he said that the PLO is the most important representative of the Palestinians. The PLO representative also said that the differences inside the PLO have been exaggerated abroad.

Biannual OAPEC Meeting Opens in Kuwait

LD061042 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 06 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (KUNA) — The ordinary biannual meeting of the OAPEC Ministerial Council began here today with the participation of five ministers from the 10 members [as received] while the other countries have sent representatives to discuss many issues, including Tunisia's request to withdraw from the organization. The current Chairman of the Ministerial Council and Qatari Finance and Petroleum Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani was absent from the meeting, and Kuwaiti Minister of Oil and Industry Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah al-Athbi was elected as chairman of the meeting after having been proposed by Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Shaykh Ahmad Zaki al-Yamani, and seconded by Iraqi Minister Qasim Taqi al-'Uraybi.

Saudi Arabia's Yamani Arrives

LD051817 Kuwait KUNA in English 1752 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 5 (KUNA) — Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived here Monday to participate in the 37th meeting of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) ministerial conference scheduled to open here tomorrow. A number of Arab oil ministers started to arrive here since yesterday to attend the meeting.

Tunisia's Request To Withdraw Defered

LD061050 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 06 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (KUNA) — KUNA has learned that the OAPEC Ministerial Council has decided to defer indefinitely the discussion of Tunisia's request for withdrawal from OAPEC. Oil sources close to the OAPEC Ministerial Council told KUNA that the postponement was made at Tunisia's initiative.

The sources said that intensive consultations took place this morning between the Tunisian delegation and the ministers attending the conference before the meeting of the OAPEC Ministerial Council as well as between the OAPEC member countries and Tunisia during the past 2 days to persuade it to change its attitude. The sources added that Tunisia finally succumbed to the calls for postponement of the discussion of its request made by the other member countries provided that the matter would be discussed at another future meeting.

They pointed out that the reason for the postponement was to give Tunisia time to reconsider its decision to withdraw from the OAPEC, which it officially requested on the grounds that "it does not possess much oil." Tunisia's oil production, it is noteworthy, has risen from 111,000 barrels per day in 1982, the year Tunisia joined the OAPEC, to 125,000 barrels per day last year.

Meeting Concludes; Statement Issued

LD061503 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1335 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (KUNA) — The OAPEC Ministerial Council has ended its 3-hour meeting which began here today. A press statement published after the meeting of the Ministerial Council said that the Council was informed of the Tunisian Government's decision to withdraw from the organization. After deliberation with Tunisia, it was decided to postpone discussing the issue until the next meeting. It added that the Council looked into the circumstances of the Arab Company for Engineering Investment and decided to urge the concerned authorities in members investing in the company to provide the minimum level of work needed for the company to continue and develop. the statement said that the Council looked into the progress of relations between the Organization and the GCC and directed the General Secretariat to continue to support and strengthen these relations to the interest of the two sides.

It said that the Council studied the General Secretariat's memorandum on relations with the Latin American Energy Organization, and decided in principle to hold a symposium of cooperation between Arab and Latin American countries and left it to the General Secretariat to follow up this issue. It added that the Council has decided to hold a symposium on cooperation between the organization members and countries of Southeast Asia, to be held during the next year.

Joint Forces Attack Lahd, Israeli Positions
JN061901 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese joint forces has stated the following:

The Martyr Mahmud Haydar Salah group shelled a number of Zionist and agent positions in the (Tallat al-Suwayd') and Marj 'Uyun camps in southern Lebanon yesterday. The attack, in which 107-mm rockets were used, scored direct hits on the positions and either killed or wounded many Zionist and agent soldiers.

The same group also launched a two-fold attack in the Al-Tiri area. It shelled Tallat al-Tiri with 107-mm rockets which hit their targets accurately. Upon the arrival of Zionist reinforcements from the (Sha'bun) area, an explosive charge went off, damaging or destroying two vehicles and either killing or wounding their occupants.

The Martyr Khalil 'Odah group shelled with rockets a position jointly held by the occupation forces and their agent militias in (Tallat Yatabah). The rockets hit their targets, either killing or wounding many of the enemy and agent soldiers.

Study Sees Daily Production Up 600,000 Barrels

AU061418 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 7 (AFP) — Production by the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) could rise 600,000 barrels a day in 1986 to 16.5 million barrels per day, the International Energy Agency predicted here in its monthly review of the oil market. The report shows that low-cost oil from major OPEC producers seems to be grabbing back market share from countries with expensive fields, although there are no immediate signs of a strengthening in prices, analysts here say.

The Paris-based agency, grouping 21 Western industrialized nations, said its latest projection surpassed an earlier forecast five months ago by one million barrels a day. The IEA's earlier projections, made before oil prices began a tailspin in December, foresaw a decline in production this year that would have amounted to 50 per cent since 1980.

At an OPEC ministerial meeting on April 21, 10 of the 13 members confirmed their support for a strategy to defend the organization's share of the world oil market and said they expected average demand for OPEC oil to be 16.7 million barrels a day this year, taking account of a 200,000 barrel a day drop in stocks.

The agency, explaining its revised forecast, cited an increase in world oil consumption and a stagnation in the production of non-OPEC members. Some producers outside OPEC, such as Mexico and Egypt, have been particularly hard hit by sales of cheaper oil from members of the organization over the first four months of the year. Within OPEC, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Nigeria were last month the principal beneficiaries of the competition.

The IEA said that world consumption of oil, which dropped by more than one per cent in 1985, should rise 600,000 barrels a day in 1986, up from a December projection of 200,000 barrels per day. In industrialized countries, consumption is expected to increase two per cent in the second quarter and three per cent in the third and fourth quarters. Lower crude prices should stimulate consumption of gasoline and encourage the industrial sector and producers of electricity to increase their use of heavy fuel oil.

Production among non-OPEC members, which the IEA last December said would rise by 600,000 barrels a day this year, is now expected to stagnate at 28.3 million barrels a day, without taking account of domestic consumption by socialist countries. The revision applies to major non-OPEC industrialized producers, where production is likely to be down 200,000 barrels a day, as well as developing countries, down an expected 300,000 barrels, and communist-bloc nations, down 100,000 barrels a day.

In Mexico output was down to 2.5 million barrels in April from the normal level over the last three years of three million barrels, while production in Egypt dropped from the usual level of 900,000 barrels a day to 600,000. In Canada production last month came to 1.5 million barrels a day, against 1985 monthly levels of 1.7 million.

But only a few OPEC members have been able to take advantage of such a trend, according to the IEA. Kuwait, for example, boosted extraction to 1.4 billion barrels a day in April, after holding monthly output to below a million barrels over the last few years. Saudi Arabia was estimated to have produced an average of 4.2 million barrles a day in April, sharply higher than its 2.7 million barrels a day in the second quarter of 1985 and 2.4 million in the third. Iraqi maintained its production at 1.7 million barrels a day, reached last autumn with the opening of a new export pipeline. Average output in Iraq last year was 1.4 million barrels a day. Nigeria has likewise boosted production to 1.7 million barrels a day, against an average of 1.5 million in 1985.

Nigerian crude oil, the IEA pointed out, competes principally with crude from the North Sea, where output dropped 20 per cent in April because of strikes on Norwegian off-shore platforms.

The report said Iranian exports, under Iraqi air attacks, came to only 1.9 million barrels a day in April, against two million in the first quarter of the year and 2.2 million in 1985.

KUWAIT

Official Says Kuwait Unaffected by Oil Crisis

GF061712 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 May (WAKH) — Chairman of Board of Directors of Kuwait Oil Tankers Company (KOTC) 'Abd al-Fattah al-Badr Tuesday denied reports that Kuwait is experiencing difficulties in selling its oil product due to the global oil crisis. Kuwaiti daily *AL-WATAN* quoted Al-Badr as saying that the oil market has improved as far as shipment orders are concerned and that a number of companies have repaired their tankers in preparation for starting services.

The improvement in prices will lead to stability in prices of shipment. He added, and noted that KOTC provides the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) with competitive prices in loading the crude and oil by-products. He pointed out that although KOTC has expansion plans, we have decided not to rush in building new tankers due to instability of the market and global economy.

Al-Badr called for the need to establish a unified policy to transport hydrocarbonic materials among the GCC member states, and noted that Kuwait was the first to do so in the Gulf as KOTC is one of the biggest international companies and owns about 26 tankers in addition to small ships.

Ministry Employees Replaced, Not Dismissed

GF061802 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 5 May 86 p 1

[Nabil Ghazzawi report]

[Text] An official government source told *AL-SIYASAH* that Kuwait has layed out in its next 5-year plan its need for 700,000 jobs.

The government source, commenting on news reports which indicate that the government is dismissing a number of employees working at the ministries and government establishments, stated that the dismissal process is not as it has been described, but is, in fact, a process of exchange and replacement. The source noted that when the government believes that it can not make use of an employee, it dispenses with his services and replaces him. A new employee carries out the duties assigned to him and for which he has been appointed. The source stated that the process of replacement applies to both Kuwaiti and non-Kuwaiti employees.

Referring to those who have currently submitted their resignations, the source stated that the resignations were due to various reasons. Some employees reached a certain age, some are not satisfied with their current jobs, and some have found better job opportunities in their own countries.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Returns From Fes 6 May

GF061323 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political bureau and foreign minister, returned to Aden this morning from Fes, Morocco, after leading our country's delegation to the Arab foreign ministers meeting.

Deputy Chief of Staff Tours Eastern Bloc Countries

GF061330 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Haytham Qasim, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces, left this morning on a visit of several days to a number of socialist countries, which include the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Muhammad Haytham Qasim noted that during his visit to these countries he would discuss a number of issues dealing with developing relations between our Armed Forces and the armed forces of the socialist countries. He stated that during the visit, protocols would be signed with these countries (?for 1986), which include exchanging cadres and providing support and assistance to our country following the incidents the country encountered as result of the aborted 13 January coupist conspiracy. He was seen off at the airport by commanders of the Armed Forces.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister, UK Military Officials Hold Talks

GF061247 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Saudi-British talks began today. They are being held under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general; and His Excellency George Younger, British secretary of state for defense.

Saudi Arabia was represented at thet talks by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy defense and aviation minister and deputy inspector general; His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad Al Sa'ud, assistant defense and aviation minister for aviation affairs; Staff general Muhammad al-Hammad chief of staff; the commander of the ground forces; the commander of the Air Force; the commander of the naval forces; and the chief of the board of foreign purchases at the Defense and Aviation Ministry.

The United Kingdom was represented at the talks by his excellency the British ambassador to the Kingdom and the delegation accompanying his excellency the British secretary of state for defense. During the talks, the two sides discussed the means of

cooperation and development of relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom in military fields.

Defense Minister on Tornado Deal

GF061345 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has described the visit to the Kingdom by the British secretary of state for defense as a friendly visit; before it was a working visit. He stated that the visit provided an opportunity to discuss issues relating to the military cooperation between the two countries.

In a statement following the session of talks, his highness stated that the visit by His Excellency George Younger follows the signing of a Tornado aircraft sale package with the British Government, with the sale of other aircraft to follow. The whole package has been named the "Al-Yamamah Project". Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said: Currently we are working on completing other protocols of the project concerning its development and conclusion. He noted that the aircraft would be displayed at the King Faysal Air College ceremony tomorrow.

His highness asserted that the five billion pounds sterling aircraft package is complete. He stated that the Tornado aircraft would arrive within 2 years or less as planned. Responding to a question about further sales deals with Britain, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said: Contacts are going on with many friendly countries for the purchase of other types of arms for the Navy, which I will announce in due time. He noted that Britain is one of the countries.

Asked whether the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would turn to other countries if the U.S. Congress refuses to pass the missile sale package to the Kingdom, his highness said: Our hope is high for concluding the package because it is a normal package, not an advanced one. It is also a requirement of the Kingdom. Anyway, any event will be responded to in the appropriate time.

Libyan Petroleum Secretary Arrives 6 May

GF062025 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the [Libyan] General People's Committee for Petroleum and Planning, arrived in Jeddah this evening on a visit to the Kingdom.

Minister Discusses Petrochemicals Sales to EEC

GF061545 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 6 May (WAKH) — Saudi Minister of Industry and Electricity Eng. 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil said the EEC is still imposing protective tariffs against Saudi petrochemicals.

In a statement published today by the UAE daily *AL-KHALIJ* Eng. al-Zamil said the EEC and the GCC have been holding talks for several months following the EEC decision to reimpose duties, but so far no agreement to shelve the protective tariffs has been worked out. He added that despite protective tariffs the Saudi-produced petrochemicals have competed successfully against similar products in the European markets noting that Saudi petrochemical exports this year will double those of last year.

UAE

FNC Session Expresses Concern Over Iran-Iraq War

GF061656 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, May 6 (WAKH) — The United Arab Emirates Federal National Council (FNC) praised the constructive efforts made within the six-nation Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (AGCC) to expand political coordination and achieve economic integration among the states and people of the region, considering the Arab Gulf as part and parcel of the greater Arab homeland.

The council stressed that the AGCC constituted the right flank of the Arab nation, underlining the importance of continued cooperation between the AGCC states and all Arab countries to preserve peace and security in the Arab world and spare it from foreign intervention. This came in the FNC's, reply to Shaykh Zayid's speech inaugurating the council's new session in its sixth legislative chapter.

It also expressed grave concern over the dangerous escalation of military operations against Iraq and described the occupation of parts of Iraqi territory by Iran as an attempt on the independence and territorial integrity of that Arab country. The council said such an action posed a serious threat to the neighboring Gulf Arab states and warned of dangers of foreign intervention.

The FNC pointed out that the Iraq-Iran war was a futile conflict that brought destruction to both Moslem neighbors and only benefited the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation. The council appealed to Iran to stop its aggression and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and also respond to various calls for peace.

The council reaffirmed its absolute support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, who are struggling for a just cause to return to their homeland and set up their independent states. In this respect, the council urged all Palestinian factions to discard their minor differences and unite their ranks to confront the Israeli aggression on the Palestinian homeland.

The FNC also appealed to all peace-loving nations to work in support of Lebanon's efforts to extricate that war-torn country from its present crisis. It expressed profound sadness over the sufferings of the Lebanese people and said Lebanon should be restored to the Arab fold as a free and independent nation.

In this respect, the council blessed the president's efforts to put an end to inter-Arab differences. It also praised the government's balanced policy of the international scene, which is endeavouring to work in cooperation with all peace-loving nations for balanced international relations.

The council lauded the efforts of President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan in clearing inter Arab differences towards the aspired aim of achieving Arab solidarity.

The council also urged the government to intervene to help overcome the current state of economic recession as a result of the serious deterioration in oil prices.

It urged the UAE to establish balanced and just relations with the industrialised and developing nations that would ensure the stability of the world economic order.

The council said the government should also have balanced relations with the East and West without aligning itself with either camp.

YAR

Deputy Prime Minister Returns From Ethiopia

GF061242 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attas, deputy prime minister and development minister returned to Sanaa yesterday from Addis Ababa after paying a visit to Ethiopia. During the visit he conveyed a message from the secretary general of the General People's Congress and brother leader ['Ali 'Abdallah Salih] to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam.

In a statement to SABA', Al-'Attas pointed out that the message pertains to bilateral relations and current issues of mutual interest. He added that he conveyed, during the visit, an invitation from Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, secretary general of General People's Congress, to Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam to visit our country. He added that the Ethiopian leader accepted the invitation and that a date for the visit would be set.

Further on Polish Foreign Minister's Visit

Mubarak Receives Orzechowski

NC060904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at the Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Tadeusz Zareba, Polish ambassador to Cairo. The Polish foreign minister arrived in Cairo Saturday evening on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Orzechowski Conveys Message

NC061432 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has announced that Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has conveyed a message from his prime minister to President Mubarak. He noted that the Polish foreign minister received a reply from President Mubarak during their meeting earlier today. Dr 'Abd al-Majid described the Polish minister's talks in Cairo as both useful and fruitful, and added that they would strengthen bilateral relations.

Orzechowski Comments on Meeting

NC061044 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the Polish foreign minister [Marian Orzechowski] this morning. The meeting was also attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Polish ambassador to Cairo. The Polish foreign minister described his meeting with President Mubarak as very important. Poland, he added, greatly appreciates President Mubarak's efforts and his wise handling of Egyptian affairs at this difficult stage in time. Poland also appreciates the efforts which President Mubarak has made on an international level. He added that he had conveyed greetings to President Mubarak from the Polish People's Republic, as well as its wishes of prosperity and progress for the Egyptian people. During the meeting, President Mubarak emphasized Egypt's sincere desire to promote and strengthen bilateral relations.

Meets With Assembly Speaker

NC061506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — People's Assembly speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub met today with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, who is currently on a trip to Egypt. The two men discussed ways of strengthening bilateral ties, with special emphasis on parliamentary relations. The Polish foreign minister invited Dr al-Mahjub to visit the Polish parliament.

Statement Issued on Visit

NC062148 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Egypt and Poland have expressed deep concern at the escalation of the arms race and the emergence of new hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. They stressed that the international community must keep the peace and save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe. Egypt and Poland called for effective efforts to stop the arms race in order to create suitable conditions for the development and progress of all peoples. In addition, they said that the principle of resolving international disputes through peaceful means must be respected.

This was contained in a joint statement issued tonight on the Polish foreign minister's visit to Egypt. Both countries expressed their readiness to support initiatives with the goal of achieving world peace and security. They noted their backing for measures to bring security and accord to Europe, and highlighted the direct link between the security of the Mediterranean and that of Europe. Egypt and Poland came out in favor of an international conference on the Middle East crisis. This gathering, which would be under UN auspices, was supported in the belief that is one way to guarantee a just and permanent peace in the region and ensure that the Palestinian people enjoy their rights.

Egypt and Poland also voiced their support for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war and a peaceful settlement of the conflict. They condemned the racist regime in South Africa and emphasized their backing of the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence. They noted their anxiety at the spread of international terrorism, and expressed their full readiness to cooperate within the United Nations to eliminate this phenomenon and deal with its causes.

The statement pointed out that several international issues and bilateral questions were discussed at the Polish Foreign Minister's meetings with President Husni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. The statement said that President Mubarak and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid were completely satisfied with the growth in cooperation between the two countries, which has a long history and is based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, nonintervention in internal affairs, and the close friendship between the Egyptian and Polish peoples.

The Polish foreign minister has asked Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to visit Poland, and the invitation was accepted with thanks.

Concludes Visit, Departs

NC060522 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski and his delegation left Cairo for home tonight following a 4-day visit to Egypt during which he was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. They were seen off at the airport by Ambassador Ahmad Hatatah, assistant foreign minister, and Polish Embassy officials.

Reportage on Visit of Iraqi Assembly Speaker

Arrives for Talks

NC061137 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0955 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly arrived here this morning on a 4-day visit at the invitation of People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, who received him at Cairo International Airport.

In an arrival statement, Speaker Hammadi said he is bringing greetings to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak from President Saddam Husayn. He emphasized that the situation on the Iraqi front is very promising and that Iraqi Forces have been achieving consecutive victories ever since the aggression on the Al-Faw area. He added that bilateral relations may need to be further promoted and will be discussed in his meeting with President Mubarak. He also said that he will brief President Mubarak on the situation on the battlefront.

In response to a question on an Iraqi plan for parliamentary cooperation between Egypt and Iraq to adopt a unified stand in international parliamentary communities, Speaker Hammadi said there is an intention to achieve this objective. He added: This is one of the topics that we will discuss in our meetings and we are certain that the response of our brothers in the Egyptian People's Assembly will be positive.

Meets With Counterpart

NC061409 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — People's Assembly speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub met with Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of Iraq's National Assembly, and the members of his delegation at noon today. The Iraqis arrived in Cairo this morning.

In the course of the meeting, Dr Hammadi highlighted Iraq's eagerness to strengthen bilateral relations and to have the Iraqi National Assembly and the Egyptian People's Assembly share their expertise. He noted that the Iraqi delegation's visit to Cairo caps the development of bilateral ties in light of Egypt's Arab and international influence. He declared that Egypt never hesitates to support the fraternal people of Iraq in defense of their land and independence.

The conferees reached agreement on a working program involving both assemblies with the goal of bolstering and advancing the bonds between them. In addition, an Egyptian-Iraqi parliamentary friendship society has been formed. Muhammad Hamid Mahmud has been named chairman for the Egyptian side, while Dr Nizar al-Hadithi will discharge these duties for Iraq. A board of directors has also been created for the society, and is composed of five members from each country. The board will examine ways of promoting the activities of the society, which will meet in Iraq in the near future.

Foreign Minister on Tokyo Summit Terrorism Statement

NC061624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated that Egypt condemns and fights all forms of terrorism. Commenting today on the Tokyo summit statement regarding terrorism, 'Abd al-Majid said that although Egypt has not yet received any details of this declaration from its embassies abroad, its position on terrorism is well known, and coordination with other countries hit by this phenomenon remains a possibility. He added that Egypt is waiting for more information on the statement following the official conclusion of the conference.

Mubarak Receives UN Fact-Finding Delegation

NC060935 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received the members of a delegation sent on a fact-finding mission with regard to the Palestinian issue. The mission has been sent by the United Nations in a bid to ascertain the facts related to the situation in the Middle East, the Palestinian problem, and Egypt's policy and efforts to seek peace in the region. Following the meeting, the head of the delegation reported that President Mubarak had answered questions on developments in the peace process, as well on Egypt's efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive solution for the Palestinian issue. The president also answered queries on the push for development in Egypt.

Spokesman Denies Shelling of Civilian Targets

JN070640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied that the Iraqi forces struck any civilian Iranian areas. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that the Iraqi Air Force raids targeted only military camps in Iran, stressing that this is a right Iraq exercises so long as Iran continues to insist on war and to adopt a policy of aggression. The military spokesman added that the Iranian claims are lies intended to provide protection for the Iranian military facilities on the pretext that they are civilian targets. The spokesman explained that Iran is the party which daily shells Iraqi residential areas with long-range artillery and raids civilian areas. The spokesman warned the Iranian rulers that they must very well realize that Iraq is capable of carrying out a crushing retaliation if they persist in striking at civilians.

Tariq 'Aziz Interview Focuses on Syrian War Role

PM060900 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 25 Apr 86 p 35, 37

[Interview with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by 'Afaf Zayn in Baghdad; date not given]]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: Observers believe that the causes of estrangement and the current dispute between Damascus and Baghdad should be seen in the wider context of the birth of the Ba'th party as an Arab liberation movement when colonialism was receding. This has established the leadership of geographical Syria on the level of the Arab nation, making Damascus and Baghdad compete for assuming the burden of defending the idea of Arabism.

In the present time of estrangement which has been deepened by the Iraq-Iran war, Damascus' complaints that its attitude toward this war is misunderstood is countered by Baghdad's complaints or by blaming the Arabs for Syria's alliance with Iran. Meanwhile both capitals boast that the they defend the Arabs; Baghdad is fighting and offering martyrs while Damascus is trying to contain the fire.

'Aziz: To describe the present dispute between Syria and Iraq, and particularly at this phase, as an ideological dispute is wrong. The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party was united until 1966; up to that date a number of the present Syrian leaders were members of the united organization. On 23 February 1966 the Syrian leaders, through recourse to armed force, chose to dictate their views and stances to the party. A split occurred. Since then the two organizations have taken different paths. The organization led by the legitimate national command was on one side and the other organization that was led by those who staged the military coup stood on the opposite side, politically, organizationally, and ideologically.

We spent 19 years together in one organization and have spent 20 years as two separate parties. An attempt was made in 1979 to unite the two organizations but it failed. We have seen that the extent of the gap separating us on many essential issues prevents unity. Therefore portraying the present situation as being a party dispute is incorrect. There are two Arab sides each of which has its own views, thoughts, and policies. The apparent similarity sometimes in the proclaimed slogans does not obliterate this fact. Differences between these two sides involve many essential issues and not just the question of the Iraq-Iran. This is not due to the party differences between Damascus and Baghdad but rather to the Syrian leadership's political options in dealing with the national issues as a whole. With regard to the war, relations with Iran, and Syria's claim to be making efforts to contain the conflagration, these issues were recently discussed publicly. Statements were recently made by the Syrian leadership, particularly by my colleague, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. I replied to the Syrian official in a long article I wrote, discussing the factors that have prevented the expansion of the war so far.

We believe that the Syrian regime did not play any serious role to prevent the expansion of war. Its claims in this regard are groundless. Iran launched its attack on Iraq as first stage after which it is bound to expand toward the Gulf. Iran cannot begin with Qatar, Bahrain, or Kuwait as long as Iraq exists. We as an Arab Gulf state are committed to the Arab League Charter and the Joint Defense Pact. Iraq is also committed by virtue of its own policy to defend the Gulf states. Iran knows this. When Iran threatened Bahrain before the outbreak of war between us and Iran, the Iraqi leadership instructed Defense Minister Lieutenant General 'Adnan Khayrallah to visit Bahrain and to inform its leadership that we are on its side in the event that it is exposed to any danger. The fact that the Iranian forces have been in al-Faw for 2 months is an indication that Iran is desperately seeking to penetrate Iraq from the south and occupy part of it, if only a small part, to reach the Gulf and get closer to it through Iraq. This Iranian persistence has technical military reasons. Iran's strength primarily depends on land forces and not on the Navy or Air Force. Iran must occupy a land from which it can reach the Peninsula and the Gulf.

What has prevented Iran from widening the area of its direct aggression to reach its principal targets is Iraq's steadfastness. As for Iran's attempts at indirect aggression, they have been going on ever since 1979. It is threatening and striking at Gulf interests wherever it can, either by striking at ships and tankers or by attempting to overthrow regimes. It finances and encourages sabotage activities in these countries. This is the maximum that Iran can do. What has Syria done to prevent this from happening? I do not understand why the war becomes Arab-Persian when Iran attacks Kuwait and it is not Persian-Arab when it attacks Iraq. That is unless Syria considers Iraq a non-Arab Country.

AL-HAWADITH: Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' told *AL-HAWADITH* at the Fes Islamic summit that Syria has a written pledge from Iran that it has no desire to seize one single grain of Arab soil, neither in Iraq nor in the Gulf. Do you believe that the continued Iranian occupation of the Iraqi town of al-Faw will negatively affect Syrian-Iranian relations and does the continued occupation of al-Faw imply the Arabization of the Iraq-Iran war?

'Aziz: We have often heard this before. My colleauge, the Syrian foreign minister, said it recently before the Arab foreign ministers but it was not taken seriously because there are the facts. Ever since 1982 the facts indicate that Iran has occupied parts

of the Iraqi territory. At the Arab League Council meeting in 1984 the Syrian minister repeated the same thing. I told him in reply that there are statements by the Iranian foreign ministers and by every Iranian official saying that they have occupied the Islands of Majnun. There was also a statement by the Iranian president saying that these islands are rich in oil and if they are exploited they would bring Iran large revenues. Al-Faw is an Arab town on the left bank of Shatt al-'Arab. Iran has been occupying it for 2 months. If there was anybody who wanted to change his mind and his stand he would have done so from the first day of the occupation. The recent Arab League Council meeting was not taken in by such claims. I had a direct meeting with my colleague, the Syrian foreign minister, as well as with the Arab ministers concerned with the Iranian threat and the danger of the continuing occupation of Al-Faw town. When Minister al-Shar' was asked if he could confirm the Iranian pledge not to occupy further Arab lands, he said: "I cannot confirm this pledge but this was what we heard from the Iranians." I would say frankly and explicitly that the Syrian stand is not founded on any objective basis. The claim that the Iranians have made a pledge to them is merely a justification of a strange attitude toward a national cause on which the Arabs decided to adopt a unified stand. They [the Syrians] are dissenting from this stand and therefore they are looking for excuses and justifications. Maybe these excuses and justifications fooled some people in the past but now after the Iranian occupation of an Arab town they can fool nobody. In fact, there is a Syrian-Iranian alliance at a time when Iran is implementing a serious colonialist policy to occupy Iraq and the Arab Gulf. This is the feeling and the belief in Iraq and among the majority of the Arabs. The Syrian pledges are supposed to convince those who are concerned, but if those concerned are not convinced then it is their stand that matters.

AL-HAWADITH: Will the chances of rapprochement and reconciliation between Damascus and Baghdad become be the first victim of the Iranian occupation of Al-Faw following the reports 2 months ago about reconciliation endeavors and a border meeting between the two countries at which Iraq was offered an immediate unity?

'Aziz: A border meeting did take place between security officials from both countries at Syria's request. There was a decision by the Casablanca summit to form a reconciliation committee under the chairmanship of Amir 'Abdallah. The committee came to Baghdad and proposed the idea, which we accepted. I was chosen to represent the Iraqi leadership to negotiate with the Syrian side under the auspices of the Arab reconciliation committee. We told the Syrian side that there was no justification for holding a military meeting since our problem with Syria is primarily political. After several exchanges a security meeting was held at which only political matters were discussed but the two sides reached no results. We do not want at this stage any military or financial assistance from Syria. We want it to stop its alliance with Iran and to adopt in words and in deeds an attitude of solidarity with Iraq on the basis of its commitments as an Arab state in accordance with the Arab League Charter and the Joint Arab Defense Pact. We said this to them in New York and in Moscow and reiterated it in Tunis when I met with the Syrian foreign minister in the presence of the Arab foreign ministers. After the relations reach this natural level then we can discuss the question of developing bilateral relations. When the Syrian minister broached with me the question of the party I told him that at present we are not thinking of bilateral relations between our party and your party for the reason I have already explained, but I will not close the door as regards the future.

AL-HAWADITH: Since the Oman summit it has been observed that some of the GCC countries have begun dealing with the Iraq-Iran war by speaking a similar language. This impression has been strengthened by the visits exchanged and by the talk about the GCC countries's desire to put an end to the war.

What is your opinion on the negative effect that the stay of the Iranian occupation forces in Al-Faw town is having on the Iranian-Gulf relations? Will delaying a military decision by you make these relations yet another victim of Al-Faw?

'Aziz: Our brothers in the Gulf were hoping that if they take an initiative toward Iran that would make Tehran feel that they are concerned for its welfare, then Tehran might accept a peaceful settlement for the conflict. We spoke to our brothers in the Gulf and told them that such a hope is a mere illusion. We told them that we have no doubts about their stand and appreciate the sincere motives behind their stand. Events have proved our view. Following Iran's occupation of Al-Faw, our brothers realized without any doubt that Iran would continue the war whether they talk to it in tough or mild terms because Iran's expansionist policy is an indivisible part of this regime that can live and breathe only through expansion toward Iraq and the Gulf states. The GCC countries issued a statement at the beginning of March that had nothing to do with the statement issued by the Muscat summit, a statement that is befitting the new developments and containing a clear condemnation of the Iranian threats to the Gulf states themselves and of Iran's invasion of Iraq. The statement strongly and clearly demanded that Iran withdraw its forces and seek a peaceful settlement.

AL-HAWADITH: In the light of the new situation that is different from that which the Oman statement dealt with and of the pressures and fears that the occupation of Al-Faw would generate in the GCC, will there be some kind of military coordination between the Iraqi Armed Forces and the Peninsula Shield [GCC joint] forces?

'Aziz: Generally and without divulging details that should not be divulged, there is coordination in the matter of war and the Iranian threats to Iraq and the Gulf states, particularly between Iraq and its two neighboring countries Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. I will not reveal the specifics of this coordination. As to how any Gulf state exposed to aggression will be protected, I am not authorized to talk about this.

What we agree upon is that our security is one and that Iranian aggression against Iraq is a threat to to the Gulf states' security and that Iranian threats to the Gulf states are threats to Iraq's security. As to how we will deal in practice with a situation like this, it is of no benefit to discuss this at present.

AL-HAWADITH: Following President Saddam Husayn's recent visit to the Soviet Union and in the light of the Kremlin's new openness, will the Soviet Union play a more active role in the Iraq-Iran war and what is meant by "pressures that would force

Iran to sit down at the negotiating table"?
'Aziz: The Soviet Union always stresses the need to end the war and to settle the conflict peacefully. It stresssed this on several occasions at the Security Council and in the various statements in the Soviet media.

Is this attitude enough? We say that this attitude and other similar attitudes are not enough. This is not a criticism of the Soviet Union which is our friend and which is a country with whom we have normal relations. We respect what it tells us about its limited capabilities. But we ask the major powers to take further political action and and further practical steps that would lead to stopping the war. But there is no unified program to seek to stop the war; there is an agreement in stands between Moscow and Washington on the need to end the war, but such agreement has not been translated into a program of action because the nature of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and the conflicting views over various issues has so far prevented their discussing together the question of war in depth and agree on a program of action to stop it. We hope that this will take place among all the countries that are capable of doing so, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council. By presssures we mean a clear and practical program and not mere wishes and expressions of concern.

Transport Minister Meets U.S. Trade Delegation

JN061326 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May (INA) — 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim, transport and communications minister, met here today with (Marcel Wiley), head of the U.S. side on the Iraqi-U.S. working commission for trade, and a delegation from U.S. companies which are members of the commission. During the meeting they reviewed cooperation in transportation and communications, as well as ways to promote bilateral relations.

Lloyds Cited on Two Tankers Hit by 'Brave' Navy

JN061837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1808 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] London, 6 May (INA) — The British Lloyds insurance company said that two oil tankers, one Cypriot and the other Liberian, were hit near Khark Island early today. It seems that the two tankers were hit simultaneously when the brave Iraqi Navy fighters launched a successful raid against a very large maritime target off the Iranian coast at dawn today. Lloyds says one of the ships is the 124,011-ton Cypriot tanker *Superior* and the other is the 103,162-ton Liberian tanker *Mobility*. The company said that the two tankers were in flames.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Air Force Raids Iranian Camps

JN061533 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Those who insist on war and ignore peace calls must bear the brunt of their actions with destruction to their vital installations and economic and military centers and with death to their remnant forces.

To continue depriving the enemy of the means of aggression, our heroic Air Force today flew a number of missions against enemy military camps, inflicting massive losses on the aggressors, whether on camp buildings , command and control centers, ammunition dumps, weaponry, or enemy personnel. The raids were carried out as follows:

1. At 1155 [0755 GMT] our planes launched a destructive raid against the Musak military camp, destroying their targets.
2. At 1158 our planes carried out a destructive raid against the Marivan military camp.
3. At 1450 our planes launched a second raid against the Musak military camp to further destroy their targets.
4. At 1502 our planes dealt a violent blow to the Kalaleh military camp, setting their targets ablaze. Our planes destroyed 20 military vehicles in the camp.

After carrying out all these missions with their well-known courage and efficiency, our pilots returned to the homeland, safe and triumphant, praise be to God. May God preserve you for great deeds, O great Iraqi sons.
[Dated] 6 May 1986

Communique No 2,215

JN061653 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 86

[Communique No 2,215 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces continue their combat operations, imposing absolute domination over all operational theaters. The following is a roundup of our operations for last night and today:

1. Those who insist on war and ignore peace calls must bear the brunt of their actions with destruction to their vital installations and economic and military centers and with death to their remnant forces. To continue depriving the enemy of the means of aggression, our heroic Air Force today flew a number of missions against enemy military camps, inflicting massive losses on the aggressors, whether on camp buildings, command and control centers, ammunition dumps, weaponry, or enemy personnel. The raids were carried out as follows:

A. At 1155 [0755 GMT] our planes launched a destructiveraid against the Musak military camp, destroying their targets.
B. At 1158 our planes carried out a destructive raid againstthe Marivan military camps.
C. At 1450 our planes launched a second raid against theMusak military camp to further destroy their targets.
D. At 1502 our planes launched a second raid against the Kalalehmilitary camp, setting their targets ablaze. Our planes destroyed 20military vehicles in the camp.
E. At 1446 our planes launched a violent raid against the Sardasht military camp.

F. Today, our Air Force flew 95 combat missions against enemy troopconcentrations, positions, weaponry, equipment, and supply lines,inflicting massive losses.

After carrying out all these missions with their well-known courage and efficiency, our pilots returned to the homeland safe and triumphant, praise be to God. May God preserve you for great deeds, O great Iraqi sons.

2. To continue depriving the despotic Iranian rulers of their resources which they employ for aggressive purposes, the brave Navy men launched a successful raid against a very large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0505 [0105 GMT] today. Our men scored an accurate, effective hit and returned to their bases with their naval units safe and triumphant in God's care.

3. The brave men of our helicopter gunships continued combat missions over enemy units at the front. They flew 20 combat missions, inflicting further losses on the enemy in men and equipment and returned safely to base.

4. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps sector continued their bold operations against enemy units, attacking enemy engineering efforts. They killed four enemy solidiers and destroyed three vehicles of various types, one shovel, one bulldozer, two machineguns, and one ammunition dump. They also destroyed one observation post and two positions, killing their occupants.

5. One of our patrols in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army corps destroyed an enemy raft, killing all those on board.

6. Three enemy men were killed, one vehicle was destroyed, and one vehicle was damaged in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps.

7. One machinegun and one infantry position were destroyed in the East Al-Basrah oprational sector under the III Army Corps.

8. One heavy-caliber machinegun and two gun emplacements were destroyed and one GC rifle was seized in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

9. At 1041 today two enemy planes penetrated our international border in the northern oeprational sector with the aim of bombing residential areas in Balikiyan village in the Al-Siddiq District. Our ground resistance opened fire on the planes and forced them to flee without carrying out their objectives.

10. The criminal enemy shelled Khanaqin suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 May 1986

Communique No 2,216

JN071149 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Unscheduled announcement; Communique No. 2,216 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 May 1986]

[Excerpt] Proud Iraqis, your Air Force, Iraq's arm that forcefully strikes with the strength of justice, and is the Arab nation's reserve, and which proved to you and to the world at large that it is efficient and that its men are courageous recorded today another feat in the annals of the glorious Al-Qadisiyah battle, has taught the enemies a lesson they will never forget about Iraq's ability, and has reaffirmed to them that wherever they may be they cannot escape God's punishment and the Iraqi hammers.

At 1140 [0740 GMT] today, groups of our planes carried out a surprise, lightning, devastating raid on Iranian oil refineries in southern Tehran to deprive the enemy from using this vital facility in its aggressive war efforts against our country. Our planes, with the famous efficiency and courage of our brave eagles, fired their missiles on the refineries facilities, transforming them into a pile of junk from which flames spiralled and columns of smoke were seen billowing. After carrying out their duty with accuracy, efficiency, and courage the brave eagles returned safely to the homeland bringing good tidings of victory to the leader of victory and to the great people.

This is the punishment we mete to every rancorous covetor. This is our reply to the suspect Iranian rulers, they who promote sedition. God's hand will continue to be raised above their heads and Iraq's fire will continue to be poured on them. This is the reward of the evildoers.

May God bless you, O courageous and loyal men of our Air Force — commanders, eagles officers and other ranks. God, we thank you for all your blessings. God is the best succorer. We did them no wrong but they were used to doing wrong to themselves. Long live the people, the leader, and the Army. God is great and ignominy to the charlatan evildoers.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 May 1986

Information Minister on Al-Asad-Husayn Talks

JN061321 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad left Amman today after a 2-day visit during which he held three closed meetings with King Husayn and two expanded meetings which were attended by the members of the official Jordanian and Syrian delegations. Al-Asad was seen off at the airport by King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and senior Jordanian ministers and officials.

Nothing much is known about the results of the visit. However, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' asserted that the talks were very useful and positive and were conducted in a brotherly atmosphere. Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib asserted the same thing to our correspondent in Amman Fu'ad Na'im.

[Begin recording] [Na'im] President Hafiz al-Asad left Amman this afternoon concluding a 2-day official visit, the first since February 1977. On the aims and results of the visit, Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib said:

[Al-Khatib] President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Jordan and his meeting with his brother His Majesty King Husayn have been important. There is no doubt about that. The visit has important dimensions especially since it comes during a critical phase in which the Arab nation is facing many threats. During this 2-day visit, from the moment the president arrived in Amman until he left Amman airport, talks were held in the form of three closed sessions between the two leaders. Very important talks were held. There were also two sessions in which senior officials of both sides took part — from the Jordanian side the prime minister, the chief of the royal court, and the foreign minister and from the Syrian side the prime minister and the foreign minister.

During all these meetings the basic aim was to seek a unified Arab position in confronting all the threats facing the Arab nation at this stage. It is necessary to discuss preparatory work for this purpose. Discussions dealt with the creation of a more effective Arab position with better coordination in order to convene an Arab summit [words indistinct] so that this summit will be successful and effective in dealing with Arab problems. Arab issues must be discussed and they must be solved because this will serve supreme Arab interests.

Leaving the Arab position fragmented and weak will harm Arab interests and will never achieve any success for the Arab nation. [End recording]

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Visit

JN060900 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
6 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Dialogue Is the Beginning of Accord"]

[Text] Jordan's insistence on the need for Arab solidarity and for opening the road to all Arab capitals and removing all obstacles that exist among them is based on firm principles in the Jordanian strategy. These principles are those of the great Arab revolution. Jordan's insistence is also based on the conviction that the pan-Arab cause and interests constitute a comprehensive Arab affair. Despite coolness and fragmentation in inter-Arab relations, which are perhaps due to misinterpretations and differences in evaluating the Arab situation and its priorities, dialogue and meetings are the most important factors and the most effective elements, at least at this stage, and in the absence of the constituents of a comprehensive Arab meeting to formulate the nation's strategy to confront the current challenges.

While Al-Asad is in Amman to break the ice which existed in relations between the two countries for some time, then no other interpretation should be given to this meeting. In no way should this meeting be viewed as polarization or as signalling a change in the Jordanian and Syrian policies, their constants, and strategies. However, it is a meeting on a long road toward moving the entire Arab situation from its present state of weakness to one of strength and unity. The serious threats to the Arab nation require all the confrontation states, the states of true and actual confrontation, to move from a state of fragmentation to one of strength, solidarity, and unity.

The two leaders' meetings are a true investment and an actual translation, in form and essence, of a positive approach that, if expanded to include all the brothers, would restore the required situation to the Arab nation and give us hope for a new Arab future. The Arabs are all delighted with the meeting between King Husayn and Al-Asad. They will be even more delighted when contacts continue and when we restore the pan-Arab glory which was the result of the determination of Amman and Damascus — determination that worried the enemy and pleased all the Arabs, not only the Syrians and Jordanians.

Prince Hasan Returns From Stockholm Meeting

JN061209 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan returned to Amman early this morning after chairing the meetings of the Independent International Committee on Humanitarian Issues which were held in Stockholm 2 May and which lasted 3 days.

Syrian, Soviet Officers Inspect Al-Baruk

NC061957 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] According to reports from diplomatic sources, three Soviet intelligence officers, accompanied by their Syrian counterparts, entered the area of Al-Baruk to examine the region from a military and strategic point of view.

RFL Refutes Socialist Claims on Mass Grave

NC061249 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Certain leftist and socialist radios today claimed that a mass grave containing the bodies of Muslims has been discovered in the township of Al-Burjayn in Al-Kharrub region. Christian citizens in Al-Burjayn contacted us today, emphasizing that the socialist claims are nothing but an attempt to conceal the demolition being conducted by the so-called the civilian administration. The citizens of Al-Burjayn affirmed that the mass grave mentioned by the socialist media is, in fact, a graveyard containing bodies of Christian citizens. This graveyard has been razed by socialist bulldozers to construct a new road.

Attacks on Israeli-Lahd Positions Continue

Resistance Hits Several Positions

NC061203 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A National Resistance group fired three katyushas at a position held by the Israeli enemy and his agents in Tallat 'Alman in the central sector at 0700 today. Columns of smoke were seen rising from the position. The enemy cordoned off the area and combed the Al-Qa'qa'iyah bridge area.

Another group attacked the same position with rockets and machineguns at 2100 last night. The group clashed with the enemy for 30 minutes, causing several enemy casualties. The enemy forces then combed the Al-Qa'qa'iyah bridge and fired flares over it.

Another resistance group fired rockets at a position held by agent Lahd militiamen in Jabal 'Ali al-Tahir at dawn today. The number of casualties could not be determined.

The National Resistance Front has announced that the Martyr Farid Bu'aybis group of the Martyr Kamal Junblatt Battalion carried out a daring rocket and machinegun attack on occupation forces in Tallat 'Ayn Qinya in the eastern sector, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers. The enemy forces and their agents then brought in reinforcements and combed the area. They clashed with resistance fighters for 30 minutes. Yusuf Najib Barakat, leader of the resistance group, and Walid Barakat were martyred. Several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

Lahd Patrol Attacked

NC061638 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Lebanese resistance has stepped up its heroic operations against the Israeli occupation forces and their agents. Resistance fighters launched a daring attack at 1500 today. They detonated an explosive charge at the eastern entrance to the Bayt Yahun crossing point as a patrol from agent Lahd's militia passed by. Immediately after the device went off, the resistance forces opened fire on the patrol in order to inflict the greatest possible losses. Three members of Lahd's militia, including a girl, were wounded and taken to a hospital in Marj 'Uyun.

ASL Soldier Wounded by Rocket Explosion

JN061536 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] In the woodland of the township of Barti, a patrol of the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] discovered a rocket ready to be launched toward the Rimat roadblock. During attempts to defuse it this afternoon, the rocket exploded, slightly wounding an ASL soldier.

Amal Intensifies Aggression Against Camps

JN061825 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] News reports from southern Lebanon say that the agent Amal movement militias have intensified their military concentrations around the Palestinian camp of Al-Rashidiyah near the city of Tyre. These concentrations began 2 days ago. The latest news reports also say that Israeli gunboats were seen near the shores of Tyre. The boats fire flares during the night and bursts of light and medium-caliber machinegun fire are also heard around the Al-Rashidiyah camp.

In West Beirut, agent Amal movement militias resumed sniper fire against the Shatila camp. News reports also say that the resumption of sniper fire has increased tension in the Palestinian camps area. They add that preparations are underway in the camps to confront any new developmnet in the agent Amal's aggression against them.

Artillery Hits Army Positions on Upper Al-Matn

NC062041 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Fighting has been going on along the Shrin-'Ayn al-Tuffahah combat line in Upper al-Matn since 2115. Army positions there have come under artillery and rocket fire from emplacements in Shrin.

'Islamic Group' Official Assassinated in Tripoli
NC061455 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Mustafa Muhammad 'Ali Kraydiyah, an official in the Islamic Group [Al-Jama'ah al-Islamiyah], was assassinated while leaving his home in the Port Sa'id section of Tripoli today.

Four Families Reportedly Occupy Turkish Embassy
NC061313 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Yunus Gucel, the Turkish ambassador to Lebanon, has informed Fu'ad 'Awn, director of the International Relations Department at the Foreign Ministry, that four families have occupied the Turkish Embassy in the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area.

Reportage, Comment on Al-Asad's Jordan Talks

AL-BA'TH Commentary

JN060935 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 6 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's papers highlight President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to fraternal Jordan and his talks with His Majesty King Husayn. The papers carry the following banner headlines: President al-Asad Arrives in Amman and Accorded Official Reception; His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad Holds Two Closed Meetings and Expanded Session of Talks With King Husayn; Developments in the Region, The Arabs Central Cause, and Bilateral Relations Discussed; Emphasis on Importance of Enhancing Joint Arab Action; The Visit Reaffirms Syria's Unwavering Stand in Unifying Arab Efforts for Mobilizing the Potentialities of Struggle Against the Enemy. Jordanian media highlight leader Al-Asad's visit by saying that the visit will contribute to giving momentum to joint efforts, mobilizing the two countries potentialities, and establishing a unified Arab stand.

Commenting on this visit, *AL-BA'TH* correspondent in Amman says: Leader Al-Asad's visit to Amman is within the framework of the firm, principled pan-Arab trend Syria has adopted since the establishment of the corrective movement. Under President al-Asad's leadership, Syria has done a lot to entrench joint Arab action and establish a solid Arab stand that will be capable of confronting the state of continuous aggression Israel seeks to impose on the Arab nation with complete U.S. support. Syria, which is patiently and quietly working to establish a strategic balance with the enemy despite the pressures it faces, has proved through its principled stands that it supports any Arab effort which unites potentialities and uses them in the battle. Syria has always called for an Arab solidarity that is hostile to all liquidatory and capitulatory schemes, reaffirming that this solidarity must be used for the confrontation of Israel and those backing it, and that it must be for the regaining of usurped rights and occupied territories.

Everyone knows that Syria agrees with those who agree to these pan-Arab stands, stands which stress that Israel is the Arab nation's primary enemy and that the confrontation of this enemy is a pan-Arab matter which cannot be preceded by any other matter because the Zionist threat does not spare any Arab country, wherever its location may be from the confrontation line. Arab Syria, which is now facing the most ferocious imperialist-Zionist onslaught seeking to harm its steadfastness and pan-Arab stands, believes that it has become necessary to work for checking the state of Arab deterioration. This will certainly be attained through the crystallization of a unified Arab stand for mobilizing all Arab potentialities and exploiting them in service of the Arabs' principal cause.

Syria is convinced that only a united and clear Arab stand which has specific objectives can completely regain Arab rights and confront the imperialist Zionist scheme to impose hegemony on this region, a scheme which poses a threat to all Arab countries, irrespective of their regimes.

We in Syria are well aware of the attempts by imperialist and Zionist quarters and by the parties to the Camp David accords to dissipate Arab efforts and make them deviate from their course. Syria has repeatedly warned that the Camp David parties are exerting efforts to impose a fait accompli on the Arab nation. Syria has also warned that the policies of concessions and relinquishment of rights the Egyptian regime has adopted cannot but serve Israel and the Arabs enemies in general. From this premise, we say that the efforts Syria is exerting within the pan-Arab context under Al-Asad's leadership are for the sake of the confrontation of these conspiratorial attempts and to advance joint Arab action to positions which the Arab nation's enemies will find impossible to penetrate or harm.

President al-Asad's current visit to Amman is based on the dialogue that started between Jordan and Syria in Jeddah on 17 September 1985 in accordance with Saudi-Tunisian initiative. In this dialogue, we in Syria are in complete harmony with our constant and principled course consisting of our pan-Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy. Leader Al-Asad's talks with King Husayn, besides focusing on the need to entrench joint Arab action and confront enemy schemes, also deal with relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of coordinating them.

Damascus: 'Sincere Moves'

JN061447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1134 GMT 6 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers: Consolidating joint Arab action, creating a solid Arab stand based on effective Arab solidarity, and pooling Arab resources in the existing confrontation with the U.S.-Israeli aggression against the Arab nation calls for concerted Arab efforts in view of the challenges posed by Zionism and imperialism. The Arab nation is being exposed to an onslaught by the United States and Israel who want to dominate this nation and expand at the expense of its territory and existence. Recently this onslaught has intensified and kaken a serious from through direct U.S. participation in aggressiona gainst Arabs.

The U.S. military buildup in the Mediterranean is a continuous threat to the Arab nation and an impertinent attempt to force Arab surrender by brutal armed force after all attempts have failed to achieve this imperialist-Zionist objective through the Camp David accords. It is in light of this reality that we must view Syria's current earnest and sincere moves under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. These moves stemming from a firm and principled pan-Arab policy aim at consolidating joint Arab action and building a solid Arab stand which can cope with the continuous state of aggression which Israel is trying to impose on the Arab nation with the United States' absolute support and direct participation. Syria has always proved that it stands for every Arab effort seeking to pool Arab resources for this battle.

Syria will spare no effort in establishing an effective Arab solidarity hostile to imperialism and Zionism and which seeks to ensure all means which will decide the conflict with the Zionist enemy and its supporters in favor of the Arab nation and its

struggle for the triumph of the central Arab issue — the Palestine question — in a manner liberating the land and regaining rights.

The recent developments in the region and the intensified U.S.-Israeli campaign of threats and aggression against the Arabs call for urgent action to stop further deterioration of the Arab situation and to work intensively for a unified Arab stand to pool Arab resources, which are many and diversified. These resources must be used in the service of the main Arab issue — the Palestine question — and in the confrontation against the imperialist-Zionist danger, which has been proven to be a direct threat to all Arabs. Therefore, confronting this danger is a general Arab responsibility. There msut not be any hesitation or reluctance in assuming this responsibility. Effective Arab solidarity, joint Arab action, and pooling all Arab resources in the battle against the Zionist enemy and its supporters is the way to thwart this danger, repulse aggression, and achieve victory in the battle of pan-Arab destiny.

Al-Asad Returns

JN061148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus this afternoon at the end of a 2-day official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. President Hafiz al-Asad left the Jordanian capital following the completion of his talks with His Majesty King Husayn.

Irrigation Minister Meets Iranian Energy Minister

LD061232 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Damascus, May 6, IRNA — The Syrian minister of irrigation, 'Abd al-Rahman Madani, said here Monday [5 May] that imperialism and Zionism tried to halt progress of the Islamic revolution of Iran by imposing a war through the "insane" Saddam Husayn of Iraq. The Syrian minister, speaking in a meeting with the visiting Iranian Energy Minister Mohammad Taki Banki and the accompanying delegation, expressed interest of his country in further expanding bilateral ties with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meanwhile, Banki stressed that strengthening of economic relations between the two countries would further consolidate their progressive stance against imperialism and Zionism. He added that Iran was ready to render its technical know-how in the field of dam building and irrigation to Syria.

In a meeting with the Syrian minister of electricity, Kamil al-Baba, Banki noted that the main factor in flourishment of economy in Iran in the post-revolution era has been supplying villages with electricity. He added that since the 1979 Islamic revolution, 20,000 villages have been provided with electricity while the figure in prerevolution period stood at 4,000.

Banki and his accompanying delegation are scheduled to hold talks with the Syrian ministers of economy and foreign trade, and higher education. The Iranian delegation, visiting Syria at the invitation of the Syrian irrigation minister, upon the conclusion of its official visit will meet and talk with Syrian president and prime minsiter Wednesday [8 May]. The delegation is comprised of officials from Ministries of Plan and Budget, Energy, Construction Jihad, and Mostazafin (Oppressed) Foundation.

Report of U.S. Cruise Missiles in Region Noted

JN070547 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Washington — It was announced in Washington yesterday that the U.S. naval forces have received an order to send new vessels, equipped with cruise missiles, to the Mediterranean, including the submarine *Atlanta* and that this is part of the emergency plan and in case of a new aggression against Libya. CBS television network says that it seems that the U.S. Administration has decided to use cruise missiles instead of planes in any attack it may carry out in the Mediterranean in order not to endanger the lives of U.S. pilots. CBS affirms that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz supports a new military operation against Libya. The Pentagon declined to comment on the report that new vessels equipped with cruise missiles are being sent to the Mediterranean.

Damascus Press on 'Star Wars,' Arab Solidarity

JN070637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 7 May 86

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "A Serious Development in the U.S.-Israeli Alliance" *AL-THAWRAH* says: What the Reagan administration has undertaken by concluding an agreement that enables Israel to participate in the Star Wars program is a serious step in the U.S. support for the continuous Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. This becomes more clear through this agreement that was signed by Weinberger for the United States and by Rabin for Israel. This means that the Untied States deals with Israel on the basis of giving it priority even over its NATO allies. This also shows that the United States has incorporated the region into its aggressive strategic plans and that it will not hesitate to bring dreadful catastrophes to the region after having planted Israel in it as the major source of terrorism, aggression, and expansion.

Under the headline "Joint Arab Action" *TISHRIN* says: The general state of affairs in the Arab reigon is serious and calls for caution and alertness, and for pooling potentialities and efforts, and uniting stands to secure the necessary requisites for the protracted struggle with the Arab nation's enemies represented by Israel and the United States. Syria's political moves on the Arab level aim to encourage joint Arab action to achieve an effective Arab solidarity to direct all guns toward these enemies, reveal the perils of capitulation, and define the practicable courses that may lead to the aspired just peace which will restore rights and safeguard the homeland and dignity. Syria will continue to support any joint Arab effort and any Arab move that will attain the Arabs objectives and foil enemy conspiracies.

Rabin Comments on 'Star Wars,' Syria, Bermuda Affair
TA070636 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Israel yesterday became the third foreign country, after the United Kingdom and West Germany, to officially join the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] program. In addition, Israel asked to be permitted to enjoy the status of NATO countries in terms of receiving U.S. development and research funds. This was stated by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin last night after his meetings with U.S. Administration leaders in Washington. Razi Barqay heard from the defense minister about Israel's expectations from the star wars project, the change in the U.S. stance on Arab terror, and the Bermuda affair.

[Begin recording][Barqay] U.S. budget cuts compel Israel to look for additional sources of aid, the defense minister said, explaining that this prompted his request that the Americans make Israel's status equal to that of NATO countries. NATO countries benefit from special funds which funnel monies for research and development, and there is no reason why Israel should not be added to the list of beneficiaries. Another channel for aid is of course the SDI program. The agreement signed yesterday enables us to compete with U.S. companies on equal terms, and we will do so only in those spheres which will promote our technology, Rabin said.

[Rabin] Taking into consideration the budgetary limitations with regard to the Israeli military and civilian research and development bodies, we thought it best to participate in the star wars project and to hope and expect that the United States will assign us research work in our fields of expertise, thereby ensuring that the research would also be applicable to Israel's security problems. I have no doubt that the Americans will not invite us to participate in matters related to space itself. However, work has been done in Israel in spheres such as modern communications, computers, laser beams, and electromagnetic cannons. We have the beginnings of an infrastructure in these spheres, but its development is limited by lack of resources.

[Barqay] Rabin's Washington visit follows the U.S. anti-Libyan attack and the firm declaration by the Western countries in Tokyo. He has no argument with the Americans about the need to use force against countries which give cover to terror, but he admits that the emphases of Jerusalem and Washington are different. We put the emphasis on Damascus, he said, while Washington puts the emphasis on Al-Qadhdhafi.

[Rabin] From the U.S. point of view, the target is Libya. I think Libya is a leading country in the sphere of terror, and its activity has direct implications for us, too. Concretely speaking, Israel sees Syria as both a military and a terrorist threat. Therefore, our primary problem is Syria.

[Barqay] There is no doubt that the U.S. anti-Libyan action is also a signal to Damascus, Rabin said, but he added that he neither proposed nor asked the U.S. Administration whether it intends to use force against Syria.

The Bermuda issue did not arise in the talks. It is clear to the Americans that Israel is not involved. The Americans discovered rogues on both sides of the deal: The buyers never really intended to buy the arms, while the dealers only intended to take the money and run. If the Americans had asked me — and they did not, the defense minister emphasizes — I would have told them that selling Israeli planes to Iran would be like trying to sell the New York Empire State Building to a third party. [end recording]

'Dangerous' Terror Cell Uncovered in Jerusalem Area
TA060956 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 May 86 p 1

[Report by Barbara Amuyal]

[Text] An intensive police and security service investigation into two murders and two attempted murders commited in East Jerusalem over the past two months has uncovered what police have called one of the most dangerous and well-organized terror cells in recent memory.

Twenty young men from East Jerusalem and surrounding villages — thought to be members of Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha's] terrorist group — were arrested last week. Ten of the suspects were previously convicted of being members of a terror organization, planting explosive devices and murdering a German tourist in Jerusalem in 1981.

Information concerning the arrested suspects, including the men involved in the Ahmad Jibril prisoner exchange last year, was released yesterday after a court rescinded a week-old ban on news relating to the case.

Police say three of the suspects — 'Ali Bazayan, Ibrahim Al-'Awdah and 'Ali Muslimani, convicted terrorists released in the Jibril prisoner exchange — travelled to Jordan to receive money and instructions for terrorist acts. Bazayan, who returned to Israel over eight months ago, is suspected of being the gang's leader.

Bazayan, a 29-year-old Old City resident, was blinded when a bomb he planted in the car of East Jerusalem night club owner 'Abdallah Sus blew up in his face. Bazayan reportedly suspected Sus of collaborating with the General Security Services.

Police expect to charge the 20 suspects with membership in a terror organization, illegal possession of handguns, and involvement in a series of terrorist acts, including the March 7 shooting of American tourist David Blumenfeld in the Old City, the April 13 murder of Israeli businesswoman Zehave Ben-'Ovadya, the April 16 shooting of 42-year-old German tourist Issoud Reight on the Via Dolorosa, and the April 25 murder of 25-year-old British tourist Paul Appelby near the Garden Tomb in East Jerusalem.

THE JERUSALEM POST has learned that Muslimani, 30, of Al-Ram, is suspected of firing the shot that killed Ben-'Ovadya in her third-floor office. *THE POST* has also learned that 32-year-old 'Isam Jandal, of Ra's al-Amud, is suspected of killing Appelby.

Police uncovered six handguns during their investigation, including the 22-calibre pistol thought to be the murder weapon in the Ben-'Ovadya and Appelby slayings. All the confiscated weapons were stolen from private homes, according to police sources. Three handguns were stolen from an apartment in Jerusalem's Bet Hakerem neighbourhood, and the remaining three guns were reportedly stolen from flats in Ma'oz Ziyyon, Zefat and Jerusalem's Talpiyyot neighbourhood.

Police are now investigating whether Jewish criminals carried out the break-ins and sold the weapons to terrorists. But no Jewish suspects have been arrested in connection with the terror gang.

A police representative told the Jerusalem Magistrates' Court judge, 'Ezra Kama that the two murders, as well as the murder attempts, were conducted in a similar manner, with one man firing a single shot at close range while accomplices were posted in nearby alleyways to watch out for passersby and block all access routes. The 20 were remanded for 15 days by the court.

Gen Levi Calls For Action Against Gaza Terrorists

TA061635 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said today that if the IDF fails to meet the challenge of the increased number of terrorist attacks in the Gaza Strip, hostile actions in that area will increase even more. The chief of staff said that the Army must view the reduction in the number of attacks as a challenge which must be met with all possible measures. Lt Gen Levi visited the Gaza Strip and the Tall al-Sultan area today. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports:

[Begin recording] [Ben-Dor] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Moshe Levi concluded a tour to the Gaza Strip and a series of meetings with officers and soldiers with a call to the armed forces, the security services, and the Civilian Administration to do everything possible to combat the increase in the number of terrorist attacks in the Gaza Strip recently. Let us recall that last Saturday an Israeli Arab was stabbed in Gaza and a hand grenade was discovered when children were playing football. In the Shatti refugee camp there were six incidents of Molotov cocktail attacks recently:

[Levi] This increase can be checked. But from my experience this will not happen by itself. It will not stop unless we combat it. It can even continue to increase, because it is like a flood: One person commits an attack and spreads the story, another hears about it and wants to do the same. Unfortunately there are many people here who want to attack us. There is no lack of motivation here.

[Ben-Dor] After every terrorist attack, the military force must react quickly in order to catch the terrorists in the act, not even 5 or 10 minutes after the act. When there is a Molotov cocktail attack which ends in the capture of the assailant, this has an influence not only in the sense that you have solved the case, but only in terms of influencing all those who have such ideas or who are likely to be influenced to carry out attacks. [end recording]

Chief of Staff on IDF Readiness for Changes on Borders

TA070852 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0820 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi says that the situation along the borders with Syria, Jordan, and Egypt may change, and although this may include changes which are inconceivable to us now, the IDF should prepare for this. The IDF does not want to launch a war if there is no real danger to the existence of the state, the chief of staff emphasized, but added that upheavals do occur.

The chief of staff also said that the past year was marked by the adaption of IDF activity to the scope of resources. The IDF is currently set up in a manner which enables it to fight terror in Lebanon without a military deployment there. Lt Gen Levi spoke at a toast with officers of an armored corp division on the occasion of Independence Day.

Security Forces Roadblocks Halt Studies at Al-Najah

TA070926 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 May 86 p 3

[Report by the correspondent in the territories]

[Text] Studies at Al-Najah University in Nabulus were not held over the past 2 days because of roadblocks placed on the access roads to the university by security forces.

Security forces have reported that the roadblocks were erected following reports that the students were planning to hold rallies on the campus. The sources claimed that only people who did not hold student cards were banned from entering the premises.

Envoy to Austria Urges Reserve in Waldheim Affair

TA070641 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0605 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Mikah'el Elitzur, Israel's ambassador to Austria, has proposed that Israel not rush to determine a firm position on the Waldheim affair before a comprehensive study of the matter has been made. In a message Elitzur sent to the Foreign Ministry, he expresses reservations about the sharp attacks leveled against Waldheim. Elitzur believes Israel should not disrupt its correct relations with Austria at this time. In his opinion, the all-out attack on Waldheim only enhances his popularity.

Arab Lawyers Petition To Establish Bar Association

TA060959 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
6 May 86 p 2

[Report by Ron Jourard]

[Text] Six Arab lawyers on the West Bank petitioned the High Court yesterday for permission to establish a local bar association. The petitioners are among the 180 lawyers who practise despite a ban declared by the Jordanian Bar Association in 1967.

When the boycott was declared, 150 lawyers were practising in East Jerusalem and the West Bank. Of these, 70 resumed work in 1970, for which they were disbarred by Amman. Another 110 lawyers have been licensed to work in the West Bank since 1967.

The lawyers say the association is needed to regulate lawyer-client relations, to fix the rights and duties of lawyers, and to deal with such matters as their pensions. A bar association was set up in Gaza in 1979 for the 48 lawyers working there at the time, the petition noted.

In 1984, the lawyers said in their petition, they sought permission from the military commander of the West Bank to set up a bar association in accordance with Jordanian law, which is still in force in the territories. The military commander rejected the request, prompting the petitioners to file an application in the High Court, last November.

In response to that petition, the military government set up a lawyers' council for them in February. But the council, established under Military Order 1164, is not an independent body — all its members are appointed by the head of the Civil Administration.

The petitioners yesterday asked the court to order the defence minister, the commander of the West Bank, and the head of the Civil Administration to show cause why the lawyers should not be able to set up an independent association under Jordanian law.

They argue that under international law they have a right of association and claim that the respondents' main motive for rejecting their request to establish an association was to prevent free elections.

MA'ARIV Examines Syrian Overtures to Jordan

TA061207 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 May 86 p 10

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Stopover in Amman"]

[Text] The Israeli Government currently has irrefutable proof that holders of Syrian diplomatic passports had briefed the terrorist who was planning to plant a bomb aboard the El Al aircraft in London, and that they aided him and transported him from the airport to the Syrian Embassy in London.

Nonetheless, Israel is in no rush to issue warnings to the Syrian Government, just as it has refrained from reacting to the information it has that the Syrian Army has set up new antiaircraft defense ditches in the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon.

Syria has, nonetheless, been showing signs of nervousness following President Reagan's announcement that if Damascus' involvement in terrorist activity is proved, an operation against it would not be ruled out. It is true that Secretary of State George Shultz tried to soften that announcement with the assurance that the United States has no such plan, but Damascus has, nevertheless, not calmed down and remains quite panicked. Israel is not interested in increasing tension in the region by issuing a public warning to Damascus.

The Bonn government, which had evidence of Syrian involvement in terrorist acts on German soil, opted to transmit quiet advice to Damascus. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met in Belgrade with the Syrian president and recommended that he cease aiding terrorism, lest the Western countries be forced to support the active steps President Reagan has suggested.

President al-Asad does not need the political fallout from the Chernobyl explosion to notice that the Soviet Union is in economic and political distress. Syria has seen that Moscow failed to come to the assistance of an Arab country under attack — namely Libya when it was attacked by the United States. Syria drew the proper inferences regarding itself, too, and may have even drawn the conclusion that it must not cross the "red line" in provoking the United States and its allies in the region.

It therefore does not stand to reason that President al-Asad will, at this stage, ask Jordan's King Husayn to deploy Syrian missiles on Jordanian soil. This would be a provocation, and one may safely guess that the Syrian president is not prepared to assume such responsibility.

Al-Asad's visit to Amman follows Shim'on Peres' announcement of the tacit diplomacy he has been maintaining with Husayn, and could perhaps even be the result of this statement. Each time the word is out about Israeli contacts with Husayn, Jordan tries to balance these clandestine talks by ceremonious exchanges of visits between its leaders and Egyptian, Syrian, and Saudi statesmen. The secret of Husayn's survival lies in maintaining the delicate balance in his contacts with all his neighbors.

Syria's readiness to participate in this Jordanian charade stems from Damascus' desire to sabotage any Israeli-Jordanian agreement, even if it is reached through U.S. mediation. Furthermore, the Syrians believe that U.S. mediation carries greater potential for securing an agreement which would isolate Syria from the confrontation states. Therefore, whenever the Syrians sense that such mediation is about to yield fruit, they try to create tension along the border and deter Jordan from taking additional steps. Peres' calming statements that the understandings with Jordan were achieved through U.S. mediation are not making things any easier for Syria; on the contrary, they feed its suspicions. Syria would normally try to heat up tension along the border, but since its ally the Soviet Union is currently suffering from the Chernobyl shock while Syria itself is still puzzled about the Soviet placidity in the face of the U.S. bombing of Libya, Al-Asad preferred to choose another path: He wants to prevent U.S. mediation from scoring successes in Israeli-Jordanian contacts by growing closer to Jordan.

This is not merely intended to procure Jordanian electricity for southern Syria, which suffers from a serious shortage, but mainly to kill time in the interim period during which the Soviet Union is incapable of providing Syria with the assistance it needs.

The explosion at Chernobyl exposed many weaknesses in the Soviet regime, but Al-Asad did not have to wait that long to feel them.

Syria, struggling in the midst of a grave economic crisis, received multitudes of Soviet tanks and aircraft but far less economic assistance than Israel and Egypt were given by the United States. Al-Asad will not be able to complain to Moscow, because the Soviet Union itself is in a serious economic predicament. Oil and gas exports would have provided the Soviet Union with 60 percent of its hard currency income, but the slump in oil prices has weakened the Soviet economy.

Moscow is presently forced to conduct its political negotiations with Washington from a position of economic weakness, and this did not go undetected by its allies in the Middle East — Al Asad included. The United States, encouraged by the Soviet weakness, was able to launch an offensive against international terrorism, which had previously been nurtured by the Soviet Union as part of its support of "liberation movements." And now, with the iron of the war against terrorism still hot, the Chernobyl affair happened, uniting the Western nations in their criticism of Soviet wrongdoing.

This is the backdrop for the Tokyo summit, aimed at fortifying Western unity as the Soviet Union is emersed in the Chernobyl a f t e r m a t h .

Under these circumstances, Al-Asad cannot expect any help from Moscow. He has thus been forced to await a Soviet counter-offensive that would restore its position in the balance between the superpowers.

Meanwhile, the Middle East can enjoy a time-out from the struggle between the superpowers during which the United States and its allies have the upper hand.

Yet there is no room for illusions. Its economic and social woes notwithstanding, the Soviet Union will sooner or later try to recapture the reins of political initiative in the region. Toward this end it may use the fear it has sown through the Chernobyl fallout to launch a campaign against the presence of the 6th Fleet (which includes submarines and nuclear ships) in the Mediterranean. Such a demand could serve as a sign to the Soviet clients in the Middle East that they should resume their subversive activity.

Al-Asad's stopover in Amman yesterday marked a milestone that offered him salvation from the kind of condemnation his ally, Al-Qadhdhafi, received in the communique issued in Tokyo.

ALGERIA

Brahimi Receives Libya's Al-Bishari 5 May

LD061644 Algiers APS in English 1023 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 06/05/86 (APS) — Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi received yesterday here Libyan secretary to trade and economy, Muhammad al-Bishari. The talks ranged over bilateral cooperation and actions already initiated and new prospects in this field.

Bendjedid Receives Officials From Burkina Faso, Chad

LD051311 Algiers APS in English 1022 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 05/05/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid received Sunday [4 May] the Minister of Justice in Burkina Faso Captain Blaise Compaore. Captain Compaore is bearing a message from Captain Thomas Sankara, President of Burkina Faso to President Bendjedid. President Bendjedid also received envoy of Chad president. The Chadian State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Korom was bearing a message from Hissein Habre to the head of State.

Burkinabe Official Comments, Departs

LD061355 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 06/05/86 (APS) — Burkina Faso Justice Minister Blaise Compaore left Algiers yesterday following a several day visit to Algeria. Compaore conferred with Justice Minister Mohamed Kharroubi and the People's National Army Chief of Staff Major General Mostefa Benloucif. Mr Compaore told the press shortly before his departure that his visit to Algeria enabled him to see the Algerian people's endeavours to strengthen their freedom and increase production to live up to challenges generated by the economic international situation. "We could see during our visit to the Algiers International Fair the progress achieved by the Algerian economy. We have also been impressed by the iron and steel works of El Hadjar, which is reflective of the development of the Algerian industry."

Commenting on his talks with Major General Benloucif, the Burkinabe minister declared, "We did not talk of war but peace. We discussed how air armies [as received] could contribute toward the economic and social development of our countries."

On his encounter with the head of state, Mr Compaore said: "My meeting with President Chadli, Algerian people and its leaders [was used to express] the gratefulness of our people for the multifaceted support lent by Algeria to the Burkinabe revolution.

"Our talks also took up bilateral cooperation and major international issues, namely Middle East problems." He added this visit was an occasion to know Algeria better and especially the principles the Algerian society is built on. "I leave Algiers confident as to the future of cooperation between our two countries," the Burkinabe minister concluded.

Communique on Benin Party Visit Released

PM021417 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 16 Apr 86 p 2

[Text of joint FLN-Benin People's Revolutionary Party communique issued in Algiers]

[Text] At the FLN Party's invitation and in the framework of the close relations which unite Algeria and Benin, a delegation from the Benin's People's Revolutionary Party [PRPB] headed by Vincent Guezodje, member of the PRPB central committee politburo and minister of secondary and higher education, made a friendly working visit to Algeria 8 through 15 April 1986.

During its visit the Benin delegation was granted an audience by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and head of the Central Committee permanent secretariat.

The political talks, which took place in an atmosphere of understanding and militant solidarity between the PRPB delegation and the FLN Party delegation headed by Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the Central Committee permanent secretariat in charge of the foreign relations sector, enabled the two parties to carry out a broad review of the international situation and to inform each other about the tasks being accomplished in the two countries to fulfil the objectives laid down by the two revolutions' respective platforms.

As part of the broad similarity of views which characterized talks between the PRPB and the FLN Party in the international sphere, the two delegations stressed that the critical economic situation prevailing particularly in Africa has deteriorated dangerously in the past decade as a result of the systematic plundering of the African continent's resources by the international capitalist system striving to prevent the establishment of a new world economic order.

The two delegations stressed that the strengthening of responsible, dynamic South-South cooperation free from any control, based on a national "self-reliance" policy remains the main way of safeguarding national independence and social progress for the African peoples.

The two parties highlighted the preeminent role which the OAU should play, by its smooth running, in strengthening the cohesion of African countries in support of the OAU's political, economic, social, and cultural ideals and objectives.

At the same time as action to take up the economic challenge, the completion of decolonization remains the major concern of the African peoples and their continental organization.

The FLN Party and the PRPB consider that peace and security in Africa and the Arab world are still seriously threatened by the hegemonistic policy of imperialist circles and their agents who are stepping up aggressions against the African and Arab peoples.

The two delegations strongly condemned the cowardly and criminal attack perpetrated by the United States against the Libyan Socialist Arab Jamahiriyah. This unspeakable attack not only

amounts to state terrorism but constitutes a veritable unilateral act of war.

It clearly exposes the Reagan administration's designs in its attempts to tame the Third World peoples and impose by force American solutions to the problems facing the world.

The FLN Party and the PRPB expressed their full support for the Libyan people in the defense of their homeland.

The two parties strongly condemn the active and multifaceted support given by the United States to the Zionist entity, to the racist Pretoria regime, and to the gangs of armed mercenaries fighting the African and Arab peoples.

The two parties reaffirm their full and complete solidarity with the South Africa, Namibian, West Saharan, and Palestinian peoples who, under the leadership of the ANC, SWAPO, the Polisario, and the PLO respectively are fighting to safeguard their right to self-determination and independence.

The two delegations support all initiatives which correspond to the fundamental right of peoples to determine their own future.

To this end the two parties welcomed the efforts made by the Frontline countries to step up the combination of their means of struggling against the Pretoria racist regime, encouraging efforts aimed at securing full implementation of OAU Resolution 104 to speed up the process of decolonizing the West Sahara, especially the efforts made by the OAU and the United Nations to achieve this.

The PRPB supports President Chadli Bendjedid's recent proposal for holding a Palestine National Council meeting to strengthen unity in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance in face of Zionism and imperialism.

In this sharply deteriorated international political context, the FLN Party and the PRPB think that the Nonaligned Movement holds a crucial position for the establishment of international peace and security and provides a suitable framework for fulfilling the aspirations of the Third World peoples to freedom, independence, and progress.

The FLN Party and the PRPB express their profound attachment to positive nonalignment and remain convinced that the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare will consolidate the Third World peoples' front in their struggle against the forces of exploitation and domination.

The two parties welcome the complete identity of views which prevailed during their talks; they note with satisfaction that relations of cooperation between the two countries are undergoing a positive development; the two parties pledge to further strengthen this cooperation for the two peoples' benefit.

The PRPB delegation expressed its sincere thanks to the FLN Party for the warm and fraternal welcome it was given during its visit to Algeria.

LIBYA

U.S. Serviceman's Body Said Found Near Al-Zawiyah

LD062217 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1953 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] [Announcer] As our victories rapidly follow one upon the other, as our abilities rapidly expand, as our civilized achievements grow, the evidence of U.S.-NATO terrorism under the administration of the child-murderer Reagan and his vile allies continues to grow. Further evidence has come forward on the steadfastness of the proud Arab people in the Great Jamahiriyah, the people who rejected capitulation and humiliation, who rejected subservience and kneeling to the aggressors who tried to violate their freedom, who confronted their fleets and their destructive war machine — these people faced them with the firmness of heros and the fortitude of real men, and the aggressors were burned in the skies over the Jamahiriyah, and they were drown in its waters.

Today, on the shores of the brave city of Al-Zawiyah, the corpse of one of Reagan's dogs was found, the corpse of one who participated in the barbaric aggression against our secure people, one who came to kill children and women to terrorize a people who do not fear their terrorism. These people have sworn to make sacrifices, believing that victory is for the free revolutionaries and that Al-Fatih will remain for ever, baptized by the fire of struggle and nourished by the people's hearts and souls.

[Unidentified reporter] Brother viewer strugglers, sons of pride and dignity, the evidence concerning the U.S.-NATO barbaric aggression, under the leadership of the coward child-murderer Reagan and his allies, at the forefront of whom is the criminal Thatcher, continues to come in, just as our victories follow one upon the other, and as the evidence on the steadfastness and heroism of the proud Arab people in the Great Jamahiriyah continues to grow — a proud people who were able to deter and stop the aggressors, who were able to destroy their arrogance.

Brothers, on previous days we presented the world with much evidence of the wreckage of the aircraft that were destroyed in our burning skies by our air defenses. Today, on the shores of the municipality of Al-Zawiyah, on the shores of the city of Al-Zawiyah, the sea throws back the corpse of a rabid dog who participated in the sinful aggression against peaceful people — the body was burned in the sky, and drowned in the water. This corpse might be the person called (Lawrence) whose helmet you have already seen; it might also be the body of someone else, as the number of dogs is large.

[Video shows a body, about 6-feet tall, on the beach in a gray suit with red patches on the shoulders. The head, hands and feet are of an unnatural white color and the body is distended inside the suit. No shoes or boots cover the feet; the feet are partly covered with socks. Camera focuses on the hand of someone putting money on a paper tissue on the corpse's stomach. A water bottle can be seen on the thigh of the body and nine pistol bullets are placed next to the money. An open pocket knife can also be seen on the shoulder of the body. The camera then moves to crowds in civilian clothes surrounding the body and chanting.] This

corpse, however, is accompanied by evidence linking it to the United States and Zionism. The evidence includes: a wedding ring engraved with the name of (?Blanca Linda); 14 U.S.-made pistol bullets; $59.00; 10.00 pounds; a U.S.-made water bottle and lighter. Tomorrow, the sea will throw back more remnants of the aggressors. This is a lesson they will never forget. Let them know that they will drown in our seas, that they will burn in our skies, that the will of the free revolutionaries is indestructable. God's will is that the faithful be free. The revolutionary struggle is continuing, and Al-Fatih will remain forever. Al-Fatih will remain victorious forever. God is great, God is greater than the schemes of the aggressors, and God is the best supporter for the wronged. [chanting: "God is great, God is like a storm, God will destroy the reactionaries God is great, God is like a storm, God will destroy the United States."]

This is the end of the unjust. This is the end of those who commit aggression against the proud Arab people. This is the end of anyone who tries to violate the dignity of this people. Let the world witness that the Jamahiriyah is able to defend itself, to defend its principles, to defend the whole Arab nation.

Brothers everywhere, masses of the Arab nation, This is a vile and dirty example of the crusading United States which tried to violate the dignity of this people and the dignity of the whole Arab nation. The dignity of the Arab nation will be greater than all the vile and dirty attempts of the dirty Zionist dog Reagan and his base old bitch Thatcher.

[Chants] (Raspberry) to you Reagan and to your fleet.

[Second unidentified reporter] Brothers, we have seen more evidence on the downfall of arrogance and terrorism, the downfall of child-murderers. The Libyan Arab people have proven that its skies are burning and its waters are drowning U.S. arrogance and U.S. terrorism — the child-murderers where drowned, they became food for the whales.

The Libyan Arab people are difficult to challenge and their defiance is strong. The Libyan Arab people will never keep quiet about injustice and terrorism. This is the end of the child-murderers — it will be death on the shores of this great Arab people. This is the end of the murderers and terrorists who came to terrorize peaceful children, to terrorize the Libyan arab people who believe in their freedom, dignity and pride. Here our shores have thrown back the corpses of the dogs, the rotten corpses, to prove that this is a great people who are steadfast.

Brothers, as a result of the evidence which emerges every day from the waters of this great people to prove that its skies are burning and that its waters are drowning, that the people are full of defiance and steadfastness and are able to challenge and destroy the murderers of children, and are able to turn them into corpses to be thrown back by the water on the beaches of this great people. [sentence as heard] Here is great historic evidence that proves the greatness of this great people.

We are broadcasting to you from the municipality of Al-Zawiyah. Brothers viewers, until we meet again in another despatch, we greet you from the municipality of Al-Zawiyah. Peace be on you and God's mercy and blessings. [Chanting: "God is great, God is a storm upon the reactionaries, God will destroy them."

Additional Reaction to Tokyo Economic Summit

Tokyo Explosions at Al-Qadhdhafi Bidding

LD061244 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1155 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 6 May (JANA) — In response to the brother leader of the revolution's instigation to the Japanese people to escalate their wrath and indignation at the convocation of the 7th conspiratorial summit conference in Japan, the Japanese capital this morning witnessed a long series of explosions against the subway stations in the heart of the capital.

U.S. Said Planning Attacks

LD061535 Tripoli JANA in English 1406 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 26, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — On the failure of Tokyo summit and the fall of child-murderers Thatcher and Reagan, in a dark abyss, JANA's Political Affairs editor says that following the conspiratorial resolutions passed by the failed Tokyo summit according to all criteria and aimd the increase in the consciousness of the Japanese people and the stepping up of its vigorous indignation to face this summit used by the child-murderers to back their Nazi propensities, nothing has been left unused in the hands of Reagan, the new Hitler, except the continuation in intensifying the situation and moving his aircraft carriers towards the Sea of Japan. He will then make the necessary preparation to launch raids on them, these people to kill its children in the light of the unanimous decision taken by this people to use the weapon of violence to foil this summit besides the other decision on wrecking U.S. military forces being amassed on the Japanese Archipelago.

(?Nothing) is left now before the new Hitler save ordering his aircraft carriers to besiege Napoli in preparation to strike at it, murdering its innocent children in the wake of the revenge of the Italian people in this city for its pride by stabbing two U.S. Marines who molested the people of Napoli in one of its streets.

The revolving wheel of the roulette now goes on and on and with it goes more wild and mad the new Hitler to give his orders to his warplanes to fly towards Sri Lanka to kill Tamil children after its youth have made him frightened to death.

Even West Germany. Reagan has decided to bombard it and kill its innocent children transforming its cities into burnt-off shells and ashes following the violent blast that wrecked his military vehicles and oil tanks.

JANA's Political Editor has concluded by stressing that the scenario of failure and defeat brought in by the new Nazi will make him end up in a dark abyss closing a black and bloody leaf in the history of mankind. Future, the editor continues, will be alongside the peoples and their ever-illuminating will. Most importantly, the Palestinian Arab people will return to its homeland stretching from the river to the sea.

'Conspiratorial' Summit Hit

LD061628 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, Shaban 26, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — In response to the incitement of the leader of the revolution to the Japanese people to step up its indignation against the holding of the conspiratorial Tokyo summit on its soil, the Japanese capital, Tokyo, has witnessed this morning a spate of explosions directed against underground stations in the midst of tokyo.

Japanese police sources have said that 18 bombs have gone off this morning simultaneously in the underground stations in Tokyo, pointing out that these bombs have been provided with timing equipments. Political observers in Tokyo have stressed that these blasts witnessed today indicate an organized work despite the massive security precautions being taken for the first time in Japan. Additionally, they point out, these explosions come as an escalation of the popular fury and indignation prevailing on the living forces in Japan towards the holding of the seven industrial countries summit attended by child-murderers, Reagan and Thatcher.

In the (?meantime), leaflets have been widely distributed down the streets of Tokyo vigorously condemning the holding of the conspiratorial summit and the receiving of child-murderers, terrorist Reagan and Thatcher. The leaflets and the posters stuck on the walls of the city buildings have stressed that the free and furious Japanese people, despite the precautions and the use of large number of police force and the army, have managed to wreck the barricades and obstacles and strike with rockets the place in which this conspiratorial summit was held. The leaflets have stressed that Reagan and Thatcher who gave their orders to murder children and innocent elderly men and women in Great al-Jamahiriyah should be executed, being terrorist criminals coming to Tokyo to wage a new world war.

Liaison Bureau Communique Issued

LD062325 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1932 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today issued a communique concerning the conference of the seven industrialized states in Tokyo. This is the text of the communique:

The United States and Britain have not found a cover for their failure to persuade the world that there is a justification for the crime they have committed against the people of the Jamahiriyah — children, women and old people — and against peace and security in the Mediterranean region, and for laying international security and peace open to danger, except by imposing a subject to the summit of the industrialized states held in Tokyo, under the title of so-called state terrorism.

Despite the failure of the United States and Britain to find a way of saying that the use of force, the threat of force, and the killing of children and women accord with international law, the other states have found a justification for their submission to U.S. official terrorism by saying that the measures of boycotting and discriminating against states and their citizens are matters that can be accepted or justified internationally.

The industrialized states have failed during their meeting in Tokyo to establish a definition for terrorism, and they have failed to define the causes of violence or ways of tackling it. They have also deliberately failed to touch upon the American-Atlanticist aggression against the Jamahiriyah. Their main concern was to justify the measures they have adopted for American terrorism under the umbrella of the Western and industrialized states. But the United States was the biggest loser since the delegates in Tokyo did not dare to say that the use of force, killing, and the threat to use force can be considered as a measure in accordance with the provisions of international law.

The nonaligned states, individually and in groups, have touched upon the issue of violence in the international community, and have asked that a definition be established for it, for its motivations, and ways and means for bringing it to an end be defined in an international framework that would agree on the measures to be taken. But the industrialized states have ignored this matter and prepared a plan of action that they have laid down individually or in groups without submitting it to any international organization or body.

The nonaligned states have also rejected and denounced aggression and killing as one of the means governing relations between states. They have condemned the American-British barbaric invasion. They have at the same time called for a conference to study the phenomenon of terrorism.

The trend taken by the Tokyo conference shows the extent of the contempt of the Western states for international legitimacy. They have defined measures that they believe must be adopted by the international community as a basis to tackle terrorism without holding consultations about them or submitting them a priori to international organizations.

The United States has imposed its domination on its partners in the Western world, and it is now using them for the purpose of imposing its hegemony on the international community.

The Jamahiriyah is annoyed by the hypocrisy characterizing the Tokyo communique in singling it out for being that the United States claims is a supporter for what it terms terrorism. This was in fact already prepared, since these states decided and prepared the aggression. The mentioning of the name of the Jamahirayah was based on a deliberate intention to justify this aggression and to pass it off. But what annoys the civilized world is the fact that the heads of major states and governments meet at this delicate time of international peace and security without daring to condemn the violation of a major principle of international law and a main objective of the United Nations, namely avoiding the use of force or threat to use force in international relations.

The Tokyo conference has presented a message to the world — the message of domination and the imposition of views without closing the door to the use of force and aggression against small peoples and peoples defending rights, justice, and freedom.

The United Nations and the other international organizations, whether regional, international, general, or specialized organizations, whose names the delegates have tried to implicate in the communique, are called upon to reject that on agenda be set for them by a minority, or a plan of action by a state or a group of states representing a minority in the international community, which have violated the UN Charter and international law.

Message to Arab League

LD060100 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison yesterday [6 May] sent a message to the Arab League secretary general about the U.S. Administration's escalation of its aggressive attack against Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah by adopting more terrorist measures, adopting policies of hegemony, and by inviting its allies, at the Tokyo meeting, to adopt measures aimed at a state of war against one of the Arab nation's countries.

The message pointed out that the countries participating in the conference responded to the U.S. demand by issuing a statement, about what they called international terrorism, in which they declared that they stand against the Jamahiriyah.

They also approved the measures, adopted previously which George Shultz has said amount to a political and economic siege and isolation. He even expressed in a press conference afterward the intention to use force against the Jamahiriyah.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, in his message to the Arab League secretary general, pointed out that this grave escalation of the U.S.-European-Japanese position comes after the armed U.S.-British aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah, the effects of which are still present, and which is condemned by all the peoples and governments of the world.

The message also said: The Tokyo conference, and the statements which followed it, proved that the United States and its partners are continuing to work isolating the Jamahiriyah, politically and economically, and to threaten launching a war against it on the pretext of destroying terrorism.

They issued a statement which included a plan of action against the Jamahiriyah, in particular, in an attempt to justify the U.S.-British aggression against the Jamahiriyah and to distract attention from its effects and to prepare for another attack, at all levels and by all means.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison concluded his message to the Arab League secretary general by saying that this stand requires you to adopt the suitable measures, authorized to you by the Arab League charter in order to combat this fierce attack, including issuing a statement by the Arab League general secretariat and calling for statements from the member Arab countries and mobilizing all the available means to face up to this aggression.

Tripoli 'Reports' on Bush Sanaa Press Conference

NC070748 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush made a number of press statements during his recent visit to Arab Gulf countries, which included Saudi Arabia and the YAR. He held a press conference in Yemen at the conclusion of his visit. In view of the importance to the Arab citizen of his statements and to inform the Arab masses, we report the following:

REUTER: Reports from the White House speak of the executive's full agreement to fight — or attack — Libya after your return. What is the truth behind this?
Bush: The first step in the plan drawn from the beginning of Libyan terrorism is to destroy the antiaircraft missile bases on Libya's Mediterranean seashore and then to bomb three military airports in Tripoli: (Mu'ayshiyah), Al-'Adam, and Banghazi [as heard]. This is in addition to attacks on the country's basic installations, including oil installations.

REUTER: Won't the United States by this action lose its friendship with the Arab regimes?
Bush: U.S. relations with the Arabs are much stronger than all eventualities. When the United States acts, the entire world knows that the Arabs are with, not against it. My tour has involved a number of countries in the Arab Gulf, including the YAR. The main purpose of the visit was to see how far Arab reaction against the United States would go. The response we got from our friends, the Arab leaders, reassured us that events would not harm U.S. interests.

American television network [not further identified]: In case of war between Al-Qadhdhafi and the United States, how do you look on your relations with Yemen?
Bush: First, our relations with North Yemen are very strong. The latest U.S. achievement here is the extraction of Yemeni oil which will enable the new [as heard] Yemeni state to first of all step outside the circle of conflict and then outside the circle of military and media war. Libya is not part of the Arabs anymore, therefore everybody is with us.

Yemeni paper *AL-THAWRAH*: How do you describe Yemeni-U.S. relations? What is the effect of the war on relations between the two friendly countries?
Bush: U.S.-Yemeni relations are so strong that there can be absolutely no doubt about (?changes) regardless of the scale of a war between the United States and Libya. Our relations with Yemen are ages old. We in the United States are fully confident that Yemen is undergoing very stable phase thanks to the way President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has maintained its independence.

Yemeni paper *26 SEPTEMBER*: We have learned that imposing a policy of terrorism and force on people is doomed to utter failure. Lebanon and Vietnam are proof of this. How then can the United States interfere with the people's right to self-determination?
Bush: We do not impose our policy by force. But we will not allow anyone, Libya included, to threaten our interests or to try to infringe on the freedom of friendly and allied peoples in the Arab world or the rest of the globe.

Magazine *AL-MAJALLAH*: What have been the results of your visit to the Gulf states? Was athe purpose to get approval for the attack or are there other secrets?
Bush: U.S. relations with the Muslim Arab Gulf are strategic and known to the entire world. We discussed developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, in addition to the oil and OPEC crisis. We do not deny that we did discuss the critical situation in the Mediterranean, including the right of the United States to defend itself and the interests of its Arab allies. They expressed sympathy with us — if not alliance — against the Green March, as they say in the Gulf states.

Bush gave his answers, and we and the Arab citizen ask in these bad times, times of inferiority and backsliding: How can Bush have the nerve to even discuss the U.S.-NATO attack on Libya with Arab countries and on top of it to proclaim aggression from an Arab territory and make these kinds of statements? We are airing these important questions and answers and leave it to the Arab citizen to draw the proper lessons, conclusions, and meanings.

UN Delegate Al-Turayki Traces U.S.-Libyan Relations

PM061038 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
26 Apr 86 p 17

[Article by Libyan UN Delegate Dr 'Ali al-Turayki entitled "The Libyan Noes"]

[Text] Dr 'Ali al-Turayki, the [former] Libyan foreign secretary, who a few days ago returned to his previous post as Libyan delegate to the United Nations, has exclusively written the following article for *AL-TADAMUN* following his arrival in New York and taking part in the Security Council debate of the U.S. aggression against Libya: The present problems between the United States and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were not born today or in the recent past. They go back to several centuries when Libya was the first among the Arabs to confront the United States and to inflict upon it a defeat which history will never forget, that is, unless those who forge history decide to do so for their own ends.

The history of the Libyan-U.S. confrontation goes back to the time when the United States tried to attack Libya. The confrontation lasted 5 years, from 1800 to 1805. Its most prominent feature was the strike against the attacking U.S. fleet and the complete destruction of the ship *Philadelphia*, the fleet's most important ship. Later, in an attempt to seek revenge, the United States hired mercenaries from Egypt's western desert and invaded the Libyan district of Derna, but they were defeated. We must point here to the impact of that battle on the U.S. military forces, particularly the Marines whose song which they still sing today begins with the line: "From the Hills of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli." It is worth pointing out here that negotiations were held then between the American and the Libyan ambassadors in London. The former was Thomas Johnson [name as published], who a few years later became president, and the latter was 'Abd al-Rahman Bayt al-Mal.

One of the present problems between the United States and Libya is due to the Libyan revolution's expulsion of the U.S. troops who were stationed in five military bases in Libya and the closing down of these bases. Thus the United States lost one of its most important bases in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. It has used these bases in its aggression against the Arab nation as well as in the interest of the Zionist entity, Britain and France in 1956 and 1967.

In addition to ending the U.S military presence the Libyan revolution put an end to the U.S. polititical and economic presence represented in the oil monopoly companies.

What is the immediate problem between the United States and Libya? Some may find many answers to this question but it is clear and certain that there is no immediate problem between us. The fundamental problem between the Libyan revolution and the United States is the U.S. attitude toward the national Arab cause and the the Palestinian problem as well as the U.S. aggression against the Arab nation and its support for the Zionist entity. This is primarily the problem.

In this regard I would recall a meeting between former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and myself in 1980. The U.S. secretary told me then that there was no problem except that represented in what he called Libya's hindering of U.S. solutions in the Arab area.

There was also Libya's support for the Palestinian revolution and for resisting the U.S. occupation of Lebanon and of certain military bases in the Arab world. These are the causes of the problem between us. This is in addition to the Libyan revolution's stance on the questions of liberation in the world, such as in South Africa and Latin America as well as the Libyan revolution's serious efforts to achieve Arab unity because the United States' opportunity lies in the fragmentation and division which the Arab homeland is experiencing.

As a result of the Libyan revolution's attitudes the United States is pursuing a systematic policy of hostility toward Libya which reached its peak during President Reagan's era. This policy is evident in a vicious media campaign against the revolution's leadership and the Libyan people. It is also evident in a total economic blockade involving even the simplest things relating to health and agriculture. There is also the instigation of the European countries and the pressuring of them to boycott Libya in addition to the seizure of some of the Libyan assets in the United States.

The United States is well aware that Libya is a neutral [as published] state that decides its own policy, but the problem is that the United States, the Arab nation's principal enemy, wants agents and not friends; the United States has no friends in the Arab area. Many former and present officials in the U.S. Administration have told the Congress and the Senate that the United States has one friend, namely the Zionist enemy. This is a fact. If any Arab thinks that he is a friend of the United States he is mistaken because there is no difference between the United States and Israel. They are one and the same.

The main problem between the Arab nation and the Zionist enemy is basically a problem between the United States and the

Arab nation because Israel is no more than a racist base for world imperialism.

I have already pointed to the fact that the United States sees in Libya the force of Arab rejection of its policy and the expression of the Arab nation's aspirations. For this reason it has sought, through several attempts, to eliminate the Libyan revolution, beginning with conspiracies and attempts to assassinate the revolution's leaders and graduating to direct military aggression, the most recent action of which was on Tuesday (15 April 1986) when the U.S. aircraft, with Britain's participation, carried out raids against civilian targets in the Jamahiriyah that resulted in the death of many women and children, including disabled children.

I would like here to point to the attitude of the Western countries, particularly Britain, toward this aggression and toward Arab causes. There has been a certain change in the European attitudes toward the national cause but essentially it still remains somewhat positive, particularly following the semi-united Arab stands during the period that followed the 1973 war. Europe is well aware that its interests are not linked to the U.S. interests and that the United States wants to exploit them to serve its own ends. Europe is linked to the Arab nation and had it not been for U.S. pressures the Arab-European dialogue would have succeeded.

Europe's refraining — with the exception of Margaret Thatcher — [in U.S. action against Libya] is an evidence of the fact that European interests are not tied to the U.S. interests and that Europe prefers to support the Arabs. We have condemned the British attitude although we were not surprised by it. Britain was the cause of the Arab problem for it has handed over Palestine to the Zionists and it is now refusing even to recognize the PLO or merely to meet some of the Palestinians.

I believe that Britain is the principal enemy of the Arabs; the United States is only its inheritor. But it appears that Britain has forgotten that the sun has set on its empire and it is finished and that it is time to do penance for its sins, for the Arab nation holds it responsible for the loss of Palestine.

There remain two important questions, the first of which being: What is the Arab nation's attitude toward this crusade against it which the Reagan administration is leading with direct aggression?

I believe that the time has come for the Arab nation to realize a fundamental fact, that its principal enemy is the United States and therefore it must mobilize all its capabilities and unify its ranks in the face of this danger. The claim that there are friendships with the United states is wrong. I challenge any friend to make it change its attitude, even if ostensibly, toward the national cause and the Palestinian problem. Of what use are such friendships — if they can be called friendships — if they are being used against the Arab nation's interests?

The second question is: What is the future of Arab-U.S. relations and, consequently, Libyan U.S. relations?

The answer to this question is simple and must basically depend on the U.S. attitude toward the national cause. If the United States continues to support the Zionist entity and if it continues its direct aggression, serious and firm stands must be adopted. The question of the continuation of the policy of economic blockade against the Libyan revolution must also be taken into consideration.

In the sphere of relations and mediations, it must be said that we for our part did not look for mediations between us and the United States. We did not discuss this with the Arab brothers whom I visited after the U.S. aggression in the Gulf of Sidra. Our visit aimed at urging the Arab nation to pool its resources. We have no weakness or fear complex. We have no complex against meeting with the United States. We have already expressed our readiness to meet and hold a dialogue with the United States with the only condition that it should change its attitude and pursue a non-hostile policy toward the Arab nation. We are still prepared to meet with the Americans but we reject any conditions or change of our firm and principled stand on national issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian problem.

Finally, there is a fundamental and principal contradiction which, it appears, will continue. The United States is the leader of world imperialism while we are a revolution that it seeking liberation and working for the liberation of man everywhere. Our differences are basic, centering on issues of world liberation.

African Envoys Criticize Shultz' Statement

NC070814 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The dean of the African ambassadors in the Jamahiriyah and ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin issued the following statement last night:

I and the African ambassadors accredited to the Jamahiriyah visited the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau to discuss the barbaric U.S. aggression on the Jamahriyah. We told the brother secretary of the committee the following:

1. We condemn the barbaric U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah.
2. We express support and backing for the Libyan Arab people.
3. We stress that the Libyan Arab people treats foreign residents well.

We were surprised by the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his description of the leader of the 1 September revolution as isolated and a terrorist. In the history of diplomacy, we had not heard a foreign minister of one state using such terms to talk about the president or leader of another. It is a discredited and rancorous language that also goes against the truth. Coilonel al-Qadhdhafi enjoys the support and respect of African people and governments in his capacity as the leader of a great revolution and a struggler for Africa's freedom and against racial discrimination. Shultz violated diplomatic tact just as the U.S. Administration violated international law through its criminal aggression on the Jamahiriyah. This calls for condemnation, particularly as it comes from a state claiming to be

responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

We denounce the collaboration given to the U.S. Administration at the Tokyo meeting and the failed attempt of the participants to justify the U.S. attack by keeping silent on the subject and by involving the name of the Jamahiriyah in so-called terrorism. Shultz has exploited this collaboration and the Tokyo summit statement to continue his threats to use force. This poses a danger to international peace and security and demands more vigilance and caution among the peoples and countries of Africa and the Nonaligned Movement, so we can stand against this minority trying to impose its hegemony and domination on all nations.

Tripoli Cites Mugabe Denunciation of U.S. Attack
LD060245 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, has denounced the barbaric U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab people. He accused the government of the killer of children, Reagan, of practicing terrorism and the policy of force against the peoples aspiring to freedom, progress, and peace. He explained in a speech at the opening of the annual 22d meeting of the African Development Bank in Harare yesterday that the Washington administration was pursuing a hostile and decptive policy toward these peoples. It hit Libyan cities with bombs, killed children, and presented to the racist regime of South Africa every military and economic assistance.

Radio Ridicules Thatcher Call for More Tourism
LD060842 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 6 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The Reagan administration has found in the remnants of the United Kingdom — which used to be known as Great Britain — the support it was seeking. British Prime Minister Thatcher participated in the crime of savage aggression against the sons of the Libyan Arab people when she placed British territory at the disposal of the official state-sponsored terrorism practised by the Reagan Administration against the Jamahiriyah in the middle of April. Britain today is a mere propaganda trumpet and a watchdog of the U.S. Administration.

The old woman Thatcher — the child-killer — had her hands stained with the blood of Arab children, just as the hands of the old man Reagan — the child-killer — were stained. The fate being experienced by Americans today in various cities of the world is being experienced by the British too. The British and the Americans have been branded with shame. Bri[illegible] soil is no longer safe even for foreign tourists who no lo[illegible] have any confidence while visiting Britain as they fear for the[illegible]selves when they set foot on the land of Thatcher, whose hands are stained with the blood of Libyan Arab children. Thatcher was not ashamed to beg tourists to visit Britain when, stopping in a U.S. state en route to Japan, she asked Americans and Europeans to resume their trips to London which they stopped making in the wake of her collusion in the crime of dual aggression against the Jamahiriyah. Thatcher tried to lure the tourists when she told them that Britain has the best police force in the world. True, Britain has a police force and police dogs which it used to intimidate Libyan Arab students who used to study in British establishments legally and according to legal conditions recognized by UNESCO, which condemned the expulsion of these students and their being prevented from completing their studies and regarded it as a flagrant violation of human rights and the UNESCO charter and a violation of UNESCO agreements on combating discrimination in the field of education and the monopoly of education.

This is the truth — the naked truth — behind Britain as seen by the whole world. Its police dogs, which it promised to use in protecting the tourists, will be of no benefit in removing the shame with which the entire British people have been branded as a result of the collusion with the leader of international terrorism — America — in killing children, the crime which made Reagan and Thatcher child-killers who should be tried before an international tribunal.

Sudanese Military Delegation Ends Visit
LD061635 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1425 GMT 6 MAY 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 May (JANA) — Major General 8Umar Mohammad Farhat, commander of military operations of the Sudanese Armed Forces and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli today after a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Benin Minister Makes Statement, Departs
LD070500 Tripoli JANA in English 1738 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 26, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr. 'Tawfiq Ali Houdou' the minister of information and communications and the personal envoy of the president of the People's Republic of Benin and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli at noon today at the end of a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In a statement to JANA, Mr. Tawfiq renewed the condemnation of the Government and the people of the People's Republic of Benin of the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression on the people of Great Jamahiriyah. He said that both the peoples of Libya and Benin work jointly against imperialism, for liberation and national sovereignty.

He added: "What we saw in Tripoli and Banghazi confirms the analysis of the Political Bureau of the Benin Party which described the U.S. aggression as 'state terrorism'. What we saw also proved the barbarism and terrorism of the U.S. government in its strike against civilian targets killing children, old people and women". He confirmed that what Benin witnessed recently in popular demonstrations denouncing this aggression, confirms the steady standing of the government and the people of Benin with the people of Great Jamahiriyah. He indicated that the many gains been achieved, thanks to the great Al-Fatih revolution, in various fields were the reason behind the U.S. imperialist hatred towards the Libyan people and its great revolution.

SUDAN

Reportage on Elections in Constituent Assembly

Assembly Meets, Elects Speaker

JN061123 Khartoum SUNA in English 1100 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 6 (SUNA) — The Constituent Assembly opens session here today to complete its procedural sessions which began here last April 26. The agenda of this session started by taking oaths by those who did not swear-in last session. The session will then elect its speaker who will take oath before presiding over the parliament session.

In the second phase of today's session the president and members of the Supremacy Council will be elected. Entrusted Transitional Military Council Chairman Gen Siwar al-Dhahab will then address the session who will be followed by the elected head of the state. Then the new prime minister be elected.

Khartoum secret balloting is currently underway to choose the speaker of the Constituent Assembly on which two candidates from the Al-Ummah National Party and the Islamic National Front are contesting to assume this post. The two candidates are Prof Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil from the Al-Ummah National Party and Muhammad Yusuf Muhammad from the Islamic National Front.

Khartoum leader of the Sudanese National Party Father Philip 'Abbas Ghobbush and the southern political parties have walked out of today's session of the Constituent Assembly. No reasons have been given to their withdrawal so far.

Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil of the Al-Ummah National Party was elected as speaker of the Constituent Assembly. The newly-elected speaker Prof Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil born in 1923. Graduated in the Faculty of Law University of Khartoum in 1954. He worked as a legal adviser in the attorney general chamber in 1957. He obtained a masters degree in law from the University of London in 1960. He was the first Sudanese to be appointed as a dean faculty of law. In 1966 he was minister of justice of local government and of foreign affairs. He was deputy chairman of the committee entrusted for the drafting of the Constitution in 1968. He was arrested after the May 1969 coup d'etat. He worked as a lecturer in the [words indistinct] in Nigeria. He also worked in the National Fund for Economic Development in Abu Dhabi and then in the Kuwaiti fund for Economic Development.

State Council Chairman Elected

JN061646 Khartoum SUNA in English 1628 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 6 (SUNA) — The Constituent Assembly (parliament) had elected, in its meeting held here Tuesday [7 May], the chairman and members of the State Council. Ahmad al-Mirgani who is a brother of Democratic Unionist Party patron Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirgani was elected as the State Council's chairman. The 4 other members are Mr Idris al-Banna, Mr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, both from Al-Ummah Party, Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin from the Democratic Unionist Party, in addition to Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik from the Southern Region.

The newly elected chairman of the State Council had been a member in the Central Committee of ousted President Numayri ruling Sudan Socialist Union. But he was relieved in 1979 to be appointed again in 1982 as a member in Nile Valley Parliament and preserved his membership till April 6 popular revolution.

The only southerner in the State Council is Dr Pacifico Lado Lolik who was born in Juba capital of Southern Region in 1938. He had been graduated at Khartoum University faculty of medicine. He served as regional minister of health, a regional advisor for political affairs and the speaker of Equatoria Regional People's Assembly during ousted President Numayri time.

Al-Mahdi Elected Prime Minister

JN061723 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1714 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah Party, was elected prime minister during the Constituent Assembly session here today. Al-Mahdi got 165 votes, while his two rivals 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammadiyah of the Islamic National Front and Dr 'Izz al-Din 'Ali Amir of the Sudanese Communist Party got 49 and 3 votes respectively.

Council Chairman Interviewed

NC070709 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 May (MENA) — Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of Sudan's State Council, has stressed that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are everlasting. They are based on the ties of blood, language, and religion, and transcend all personal interests. For this reason, he said, there are no circumstances in which Sudan's relations with its other neighbors could adversely affect its relations with Egypt.

In his first press interview since his nomination today to the chairmanship of the Sudanese State Council, Al-Mirghani said: We hope to bring about achievements which will benefit the people of both Sudan and Egypt. We should facilitate the movement both of people and capital. This is why air fares between the two countries should be reviewed and reduced to their former level. This is an absolute necessity and there is popular demand for it in both countries. Al-Mirghani also said that the Nile was and still is a basic bond between the two nations.

In response to a question about the joint defense agreement, the Sudanese State Council chairman said that the agreement still stands. He added that he does not think there is any need to tamper with it [an tumass]; this view is shared by the other parties in Sudan. Al-Mirghani stated: I repeat that there is no reason or motive to touch or alter this agreement, because it provides support to both countries.

Commenting on the Sudanese-Egyptian integration institutions, Al-Mirghani declared: I believe that if these institutions serve their purpose they should be retained. If they do not, then we

have to look for other possibilities. In my opinion, the crux of the issue is how to cement the ties between Egypt and Sudan. The integration institutions merely provide a framework that can be reviewed or revived. They are not an end in themselves. There are ways of promoting bilateral ties, and I would like to point out that we will soon be looking into this.

Concerning the presence of former president Ja'far Numayri in Cairo, Al-Mirghani said that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are greater than Numayri or anyone else. We are talking about lasting ties and a common history of struggle. I do not think anyone has the right to focus on this issue or think that it may endanger Egyptian-Sudanese relations.

Turning to the question of the Gunjli Canal, Al-Mirghani said that the decision to stop work on the canal was not governed by political considerations. It was made because of the unstable security conditions in the South. As soon as calm is restored in the South, he said, work on the canal will certainly be resumed. Commenting on the problem of the Sudanese South, Al-Mirghani pointed out that Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of Sudan's Democratic Unionist Party, has in fact sent several messages and that there are ongoing contacts with John Garang to persuade him to lay down arms and enter into a dialogue. We are hoping for concrete results, he said. The Sudanese State Council chairman noted that there are two opinions on the situation in the South. According to the first, he said, the South should be treated as one region. The second view is that it should become three regions. Al-Mirghani said: We are trying to assess which of these views best serves the interests of the South. A referendum would be needed to ascertain the opinion of the majority.

Regarding the Arab situation, Al-Mirghani called on the Arabs to act as one and to solve their differences through dialogue. The Arab problems, he said, are superficial rather than deep-rooted.

It is well know that Ahmad al-Mirghani was born in 1941. He has a BSC in economics from a British university and has been active in politics since 1965, when he became a senior member of the Democratic Unionist Party.

Egyptian Delegation Arrives for Assembly

JN061033 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 6 (SUNA) — A delegation from Egyptian parties arrived here last night to attend the first session of the Constituent Assembly and to congratulate the Sudanese people on this occasion. On the other hand secretary general of the Egyptian National Party and chairman of the delegation Dr Yusuf Wali said he was carrying a message of congratulations from President Husni Mubarak to the Sudanese people on the occasion of handing over power to its representatives emphasizing the necessity of cooperation between parties in the two countries. Moreover Ibrahim Shukri and Mustafa Kamil presidents of the Labour and of Al-Ahrar parties respectively made similar statements.

It is to be recalled that a delegation from the Wafd Party led by Yasin Siraj al-Din had arrived here ealier yesterday for the same purpose.

Ethiopian Official Hopes For Improved Relations

JN061812 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — Comrade (Mofi Habiti) Mariam, deputy minister of state for public security and head of the Ethiopian delegation currently visiting Sudan, has declared that the Ethiopian side to the Sudanese-Ethiopian committee, which General Siwar al-Dhahab and President Mengistu formed during the last African summit, is ready and awaiting formation of the Sudanese side. He said that the delay in starting committee work was because of Sudan's preoccupation with the formation of a new government.

In a press statement today, Comrade (Mofi) expressed hope that the new government will reactivate efforts to solve outstanding problems and improve bilateral relations. Comrade (Mofi) is heading an Ethiopian delegation to Sudan's celebrations of transferring authority to the representatives of the people. Comrade (Mofi) also said in his press statement that the Ethiopian delegation has expressed the wish to hold talks with some of the Sudanese parties and that some parties have also expressed a similar desire. He added that steps are underway to send an Ethiopian ambassador to Suddan and that there are no reasons opposing the arrival of an ambassador. He said that it is a question of selecting an ambassador. He also said that Ethiopia once had an ambassador in Khartoum while Sudan did not have one in Addis Ababa.

SPLA Forces Capture Nile Port of Adok Town

EA061853 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army English 1300 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] The strategic town of Adok in western Upper Nile has fallen into SPLA hands. The capture of Adok was announced today in a military communique by the SPLM-SPLA political military high command which said that the twin army garrissons of Adok town and (Liap) were occupied on 4th May 1986 by SPLA forces of Wolf, Hadid, and units of (Kazuk), under the overall command of Major Dr (Yak Majer Deng). The communique said that the two garrisons were finally overrun by SPLA units following 10 days of successive attacks and heavy raids marking the culmination of a 3-month-long siege of Adok.

According to the communique, the final asault of the enemy's positions, led by the first company of (Kazuk) under the command of Captain (Dakrius) in the early hours of 4th May 1986, left 25 enemy soldiers dead and at least 48 seriously wounded. The enemy's surviving remnants were forced to make a hasty withdrawal to West Tunga via the Nile using rafts made out of reeds. Some of the fleeing enemy troops who were too exhausted to get away were apprehended and disarmed by the local population.

The communique said that the enemy left behind the following vehicles and materials: three APC's in good working condition; a Magirus truck and a Land Rover car, both slightly damaged; three generator sets in good condition; a large number of 60mm

mortar shells, in addition to beds and chairs. The twin garrisons of Adok and (Liap), in addition to a former Chevron seismic crew base, are now firmly under SPLA control.

The twon of Adok, commonly referred to as Adok al-Bahr, is a strategic river port along the Nile route between Malakal and Juba, and had been serving as an important fuel depot and base for the operations of Chevron oil company. According to the communique, the fall of Adok town, over which the flag of the new Sudan has now been hoisted, came only a few days after the capture of Ler by the same SPLA force. The communique further declared that SPLA forces in western Upper Nile zonal command were now advancing on the remaining army agrrison in Bentiu.

Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander-in-chief of SPLA and chairman of SPLM provisional executive committee, has warmly congratulated Major (Paul Dor Lampuor), Major Dr (Yak Majer Deng), all SPLA officers, noncommissioned officers and men who participated in the capture of the two garrisons of Adok and (Liap).

TUNISIA

Al-Jumayyil Greeted in Tunisia by Bourguiba

NC061236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil arrived at Carthage Airport in Tunisia from Beirut at 1230 Beirut time. He was greeted by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, ministers, members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corp, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. A 21-gun salute was fired and both the Tunisian and Lebanese national anthems were played. The two presidents inspected the honor guards, including units representing the Army's various forces. President al-Jumayyil then shook hands with waiting senior officials.

In a statement, President al-Jumayyil said: This is not an idle compliment, but whenever we come to Tunisia we feel at home. In the presence of the great struggler Habib Bourguiba, we feel we are among dear brothers. He went on to say: We always remember the Tunisian example for liberation and independence, as well as the battle for development led by the great struggler Habib Bourguiba. He added that he is very pleased about this meeting. At that point President Bourguiba said: Tunisia is the only Arab country that has liberated women.

President al-Jumayyil went on to say: The glorious acts of Tunisia are many. We hope our talks with the president and prime minister will be fruitful and to the benefit of Arab interests and their destiny. At this stage, he added, we desperately need to foil the conspiracy to destroy our heritage and struggle. Following the statement, they all left for the Carthage Palace.

Mazli, Al-Jumayyil Discuss Ties

LD070433 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Mr Mohammed Mazli, last evening at El-Saada Palace in El-Marsa conferred with the Lebanese President, Amin Al-Jumayyil. the talks, which continued for 1 and 1/2 hours, included the existing fraternal and strong relations between Tunisia and Lebanon, and the Arab, regional and international issues which attract the attention of the leadership of both countries. The meeting was attended by Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs and the ambassadors of both countries.

CAMEROON

Reportage on Visit of French Cooperation Minister

Aurillac Arrival Statement

AB061000 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] What we are interested in above all is a cooperation that takes into consideration the opinion of our partners, and France has no intention whatsoever of imposing on Cameroon a form of cooperation that this country does not want. Such were the first observations made by Michel Aurillac on setting foot in Cameroon. The French minister of cooperation arrived in Yaounde last night at 2215 [2115 GMT]. Present at the airport to receive him on arrival were the French ambassador to Cameroon and our minister of planning and territorial development.

The first interview granted in Cameroon by Mr Aurillac was an exclusive one to Radio Cameroon at Yaounde Airport. The first question put to the minister by our correspondent, Michel Ndjock Abanda, was the following: Mr Minister, what are your feelings on arrival in the Cameroonian capital? And this was Mr Aurillac's answer:

[Begin recording][Aurillac] The warm reception and the pleasant coolness of the air. You will contend that this is a rather limited feeling. But I just arrived a few minutes ago. However, I am naturally becoming reaquainted with Cameroon officials that I knew before, because we met in Paris. You know why I have come to Cameroon. I have come to convey to President Paul Biya the greetings of the French Government — the new French Government — and naturally the greetings from Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Meanwhile, I have also come to Cameroon, after assuming my functions less than a month ago, to examine with the Cameroonian president and the government matters of cooperation between France and Cameroon. I will be very open in the discussions and listen to Cameroon because cooperation can only exist between two partners, two sovereign states. We have come to know each other, to appreciate each other, and also to understand that each partner has its own clearly stated intentions and desires. During the discussions I would like us to draw the outlines of an expanded cooperation between France and Cameroon.

[Abanda] Mr Minister, you have spoken of increased cooperation and this has prompted a question in my mind about the change in France. What changes are expected in the field of French-Cameroonian cooperation in particular, and in general in France's African policy?

[Aurillac] I know that the Cameroonian press has (?perceived some differences) in the new policy that the French Government will pursue in the field of cooperation. I would like to point out that we are inspired above all by a form of cooperation whereby we take into account the opinion of our partners. France has no intention whatsoever of imposing on Cameroon a form of cooperation that Cameroon does not want. That is well in consonnance with my line of action.

The characteristic of the present government's policy is what I call [words indistinct], that is, an attempt not to overdissipate our efforts. The imperative of the North-South dialogue, that is the need for cooperation between developed and underdeveloped countries, is an obligation for the entirety of the developed countries toward the entirety of the developing countries. But in a way, there is an international sharing of (?responsibilities). You are aware of the historical and geographical bonds existing between France and Cameroon. It is therefore more logical for us to strengthen our cooperation with Cameroon than with more distant countries sharing no such traditional bonds with us. The strengthening of our bonds are also (?necessary) for (?greater) efficiency. If we scatter our resources which are not unlimited, there will not be many tangible results. If we concentrate our efforts and streamline bilateral and multilateral efforts either at the European or world level, we can succeed in making the cooperation more efficient and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

You have just heard the French minister of cooperation, Michel Aurillac, who will be received today by the head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya.

Received by Biya

AB061630 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] The head of state this morning at the Unity Palace received in audience Michel Aurillac, French minister of cooperation. Mr Aurillac, who arrived in Yaounde last night from Libreville, Gabon, at the head of a 12-man delegation, is expected to give a press conference today at 1800 at the French Embassy. Our correspondent, John Belafontaine, has returned from the Unity Palace and has the details:

[Begin Belafontaine recording] As for the audience by the head of state, President Paul Biya, the French cooperation minister, Michel Aurillac, revealed that France is playing an important role in Cameroon's development. He hailed the good cooperation in relations between Cameroon and France, adding that discussions with government officials this evening will be centered on bilateral development issues. During the press conference at the French ambassador's residence this evening, Mr Aurillac will answer a number of questions on bilateral issues on current affairs in France. His visit to Cameroon ends today. [end recording]

CONGO

Reportage on Visit of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat

Received by Sassou-Nguesso

JN061818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso in Brazzaville last

night. They discussed the latest developments in the Palestine question, as well as relations between the PLO and Congo and ways to promote them. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Brazzaville from the CAR last night as part of his tour of a number of African countries.

Sassou-Nguesso: No Ties With Israel

AB061515 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 6 May (AFP) — The head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, reaffirmed on Monday during a banquet given in honor of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat that Congo will not reestablish diplomatic relations with Israel. After saying that his country will remain committed by the side of the Palestinian people in their "struggle against Zionism" to recover their "usurped fatherland," the Congolese president condemned "any system based on state terrorism, territorial expansionism, and the enslavement of other peoples."

For his part, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who has been on an official visit to Congo since Monday, expressed his gratitude to the Congolese head of state for his country's role in supporting liberation movements in the world. Meanwhile, Palestinian and Congolese experts on Tuesday morning resumed their discussions about bilateral cooperation w. ch began on Monday evening, it was learned in the Congolese press circles.

GABON

Interview With French Cooperation Minister Aurillac

AB052232 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Today's "Magazine Program" will be devoted to French-African cooperation, as seen by the Jacques Chirac government which, as you know, was formed following the legislative election of 16 March this year. To discuss this matter, our Paris correspondent Adama Gueye, interviewed the French minister of cooperation, Michel Aurillac, who arrived in Libreville yesterday and will later visit Yaounde. Here, the French minister was asked why, in its policy of cooperation with Africa, Jacques Chirac's government, contrary to the previous government, wants to establish special cooperation with French-speaking Africa:

[Begin recording] [Aurillac] In fact the reorganization of the Cooperation Ministry, which has now become a full-fledged ministry, has had as a first result — at least according to the wishes expressed by the African heads of state and in particular by President Omar Bongo — the objective of focusing our cooperation on French-speaking countries with which we have special relations. This does not exclude our relations with other countries, such as Equatorial Guinea.

[Gueye] Well, when one is freshly appointed to a ministry, he first takes stock of the department. Did you do this at the level of the Cooperation Ministry and if so, how do you find the ministry you are taking charge of today?

[Aurillac] Well, I found a ministry that is quite different from the preconceptions I had about the Cooperation Ministry. This is because since 1982, the entire Cooperation Ministry had been abolished and this ministry became a ministry delegate to the Ministry of External Relations, for Cooperation and Development. As a result, part of the essential tools for cooperation, namely cultural cooperation, was no longer under the jurisdiction of this ministry itself, and elsewhere the functions of this ministry were extended to very many countries with which France wants to maintain good relations, but due to our limited budget, could not maintain special relations. If you may allow me to make an observation, I will say that cooperation between the developed countries and developing countries is a necessity. But all the developed countries cannot cooperate with all the developing countries because, in North-South cooperation, everybody has his target. And France has a target which history and geography bestowed upon it; that target is mainly French-speaking Africa.

[Gueye] This is what is typically called here in this ministry the [words indistinct] and if I understand it well, you are going to center your efforts of those countries which are tradition allies of France.

[Aurillac] That is right. We have a number of countries with which we maintain privileged relations. I am thinking in particular of the relations we have with the Republic of Haiti which is the oldest of the world's independent black states. It is because this country is French-speaking and has old and good ties with France. Another objective of this new ministry is to take part in international and multilateral cooperation. Thus, 2 weeks ago I was in Luxembourg for the meeting of the Council of European Ministers of Development. I was later in Barbados for the grand meeting of the African, Caribean, Pacific-European Economic Community countries. I am going to represent France at the United Nations at the end of May, at the special session of the UN General Assembly.

[Gueye] So, this new cooperation is following the footsteps of General de Gaulle? How do you intend to manage this heritage for the benefit of this cooperation between Africa and France?

[Aurillac] It is true that the great image of General de Gaulle can easily be perceived through this new policy of cooperation, but we must remember that De Gaulle was somebody whose ideas were geared toward the future. He was a man who was able to adapt himself very remarkably to reality. This is why he was able to understand so well the problem of decolonization, because his military education did not pedispose him to do so. I want us to meditate on the great lesson given by General de Gaulle. He was a man who loved France very much and because he loved his country deeply, he understood the need for the emergence of patriotism and the nationalism of the would-be nations. He respected these would-be nations, even in the name of the love he had for his own country. When I speak of equal cooperation between free and independent states, I am thinking in the same direction of General de Gaulle's inspirations.

[Gueye] If I understand you correctly, there has been some moralization of cooperation. Will this moralization be reflected in the crusade which you seem to be waging, considering the

scandal involving the Carrefour de Developpement [words indistinct].

[Aurillac] No, but I would simply like to make this point. In fact I discovered in this ministry something which is close to a scandal and even if there isn't any scandal, the court of law must first hand down a final judgment. But I was very deeply shocked to discover this here. To maintain clarity in the relations between France and Africa, what happens in this ministry must be clear to everyone and believe me, I will do everything to achieve this.

[Gueye] Can you tell us quickly how this affair got started?

[Aurillac) Broadly speaking, the matter is quite simple. It concerns an association, Carrefour de Developpement, whose main objective was to identify development problems and perhaps to ensure an effective coordination of our contribution to solving these problems of the developing countries. This association received a significant sum of money — about Fr 81 million in 2 and 1/2 years — and we discovered the matter following the investigations of the Audit Office and following some difficulties that came up in the operations of the association. Finally, a major part of the association's funds was used for some other things and we now want to know for what these funds were used and who benefited from them. The investigations are currently under way.

[Gueye] Can you tell us on exactly what areas your activities will center on?

[Aurillac] Cooperation problems, I will say, must be examined country by country and problem by problem. For the Sahel countries, the major problem is that of water and the creation, at the rural level, of water irrigation projects. As for the forest countries, their priority is not that of water irrigation. I would rather say that they lack human resources. There are the great contrasts. So what I would like is for our cooperation to be adapted to the needs of the countries with which we are cooperating. Of course, we cannot satisfy all their needs, but we can adapt our cooperation to the demands of the governments that are trying themselves to be responsive to the needs of the people.

[Gueye] Mr Minister, if I understand you correctly, this cooperation will rather assume a bilateral form, a type of cooperation which, as one can remember, is similar to that established by the United States since President Ronald Reagan assumed office. Is it not risky to tie French assistance to the political orientation of the receiving countries?

[Aurillac] I do not think so. First, because I never said that our assistance will be entirely bilateral. This would be contrary to the reality because a major part of the resources which France devotes to the development of African countries, in particular, passes through multilateral assistance, through the international organizations, like the World Bank for example or the Yaounde Agreement, or through European organizations like the FED [European Development Fund]. What is required in reality, is to ensure an efficient coordination between the bilateral assistance and the multinational assistance, in order to avoid any duplication. On the contrary, this assistance must be complementary. And, if the bilateral aid of other countries can be complementary to the French bilateral assistance or any multilateral assistance, I do not see, as far as I am concerned, any inconvenience in that. I will simply recall that it is the duty of beneficiary countries that must know [words indistinct].

[Gueye] You are aware that the political group to which you belong [words indistinct] was offended by the restrictions imposed on the French by the Socialists when they came to power in 1981, and today you seem to be adopting a liberal policy. Does this mean that you are opposed to interference in the internal affairs of the countries with which you are going to cooperate, or do you support more or less the new theory on cooperation backed by nongovernmental organizations which maintains that in order to counter certain difficulties, one has to intervene directly. Is this not a contradiction in your opinion?

[Aurillac] In my opinion, I must say that I do not agree with any of the theories that you have just presented. The Ministry of Cooperation, I believe, is more of a ministry of social justice and international solidarity. That is to say that it maintains some balance between the richest, the less rich, and sometimes the very poor countries.

On noninterference, I obviously consider that we have no business interferring in the internal affairs of a country if we have not been asked to do so, but we can use our expertise to help countries which are looking for the right solutions, and we can indeed help them to do what they ask us to do. For the nongovernmental organizations, they are useful because they correspond to a need for generosity, especially with the youth, and I think that they have contributed a lot. Their main achievement in my opinion is that they helped alter public opinion which used to call it the [name indistinct] district, that is to say, the Correze more than the [name indistinct].

Nowadays, they play a very important role since young Frenchmen and women are sent to villages in the bush to get in touch with the realities of Africa. This helps to reduce prejudices and draws people together. But the scale of the aid of nongovernmental organizations is not the same as that of international or governmental aid. I think that each one must play its own role.

[Gueye] It is a fact that your country has decided to cooperate mainly with countries following the traditional form of development, that is the French-speaking African countries. Will this not lead to criticism by those who are excluded from this cooperation and who are likely to say that France wants to practice a new form of neocolonialism?

[Aurillac] You may remember what I said in Libreville 2 years ago when I was invited by the university authorities to talk about cooperation. I was a member of a study group at the time, and being a member of a study group, I did not have any government responsibility. I said that cooperation had to be devoid of all complexes: guilty complex, superiority, or inferiority complex. As for the risk of neocolonialism, I do not believe in it at all, first because all the countries with whom we have been cooperating are perfectly capable of distinguishing between neocolonialism, if it existed, and true cooperation.

But there is another reason. When I say that this ministry is a family ministry, it is a simple way of expressing my idea. That does not mean that France has cut ties with those countries which are not attached to the Ministry of Cooperation; it means in essence that instead of dealing with all the countries generally, a certain distance is being maintained with some of them. Our African partners asked us to adopt a suitable formula because one must not forget that our African partners do ask us for help. It is not something of a pretense. It is really a formula that was desired by our partners. In simple terms, there is a difference between general relations and privileged relations.

Naturally, the family circle is not a restricted one. Moreover, we have shown our ability to extend it, I would say, upon the request of the Africans themselves who would like the family circle to grow progressively, while controlling the phenomenon by trying to adapt resources to needs.

[Gueye] In other terms, can one define this new cooperation with this formula: For a South, without complexes and guilt?

[Aurillac] Exactly. I think that everyone must get rid of his complexes, and his feelings of guilt. Decolonization is a fact that took place a quarter of a century ago. It is time to do something else instead of going back to it.

[Gueye] Mr Minister, you are somewhat generous, but we wonder whether this generosity will be hampered by a certain number of handicaps, particularly because your country is facing economic difficulties? Do you have the means to back your policy?

[Aurillac] As you are aware, our government has embarked on an entirely new economic policy that is aimed at reviving our companies, and we obviously hope that this economic revival will result in an increase in state revenue, since we expect a lot from the Value Added Tax. With this money, we can activate our cooperation. The more our economic policy succeeds, the more we will cooperate.

[Gueye] One last question Mr Minister. Another handicap which could possibly hamper this cooperation is that we are aware that at the present there are at least two areas in which France has been implementing its cooperation policy here in Africa. How far do you agree with the president of the Republic on this issue of cooperation? Is it not likely that the Elysee Palace will try to place obstacles in your path?

[Aurillac] That would be dangerous, but one must not see things in this way. I think that the president of the Republic has the constitutional right to rule and he is ruling, and the prime minister's government has the constitutional right to direct the nation's policies, so under these conditions all can work well, especially since — one must add — it is not in the field of cooperation that the French are going to tear each other up. There is general agreement on the objectives of this policy. [end recording]

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Speaks With Press, Departs

AB052148 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Libreville on Friday, left this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to the Gabonese capital. In the course of the visit, he was received by President Omar Bongo. The two men discussed the relations between the PLO and Gabon, the international situation, and southern Africa. Before his departure this morning, the Palestinian leader held discussions with the press. The discussions centered on the dissension within the PLO, the U.S.-Libyan crisis, relations between the Palestinian leadership and Syria on one hand, and Jordan on the other hand, and the advantages for establishing diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between Gabon and the PLO. Let's listen to the PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat, who tackles first of all, the question of relations between the PLO and Jordan which, I remind you, has decided to break its ties with the Palestinian movement.

[Begin 'Arafat recording in Arabic with consecutive translation into French] Relations between us and Jordan are normal, and the disagreement which existed in Amman was not between us and Jordan. King Husayn of Jordan and the Jordanian Government (?offered their good offices for talks) between us and the American administration. And the American administration refused the three formulas which we presented. This obliged King Husayn to stop the political coordination (?on the Jordanian-Palestinian accord).

Concerning Syria, we took a decision at the level of the Palestinian leadership on a meeting that was to be held in Baghdad, and through which we were going to turn a new page. And there are contacts which we should make jointly with the Syrian leaders.

As you know, there are preparations by Israel to attack us, and to attack Syria (?and Iran), the Lebanese people, and the Palestinian people. [end recording]

A question on current affairs: The Palestinian leader was asked to touch on the American raid on Libya.

[Begin 'Arafat recording] We are against the American aggression against Libya. We cannot accept it because it is directed against an Arab state, an African state, and against a state to which we are linked by ties of brotherhood.

Concerning the Fes meeting, as you know, we are the first who wanted an Arab summit. This was very well stated by an official communique of the PLO. The point of view of the majority of Arab states about this Arab summit meeting was to examine all the aggression against the Arab nation. There are two states who wanted only the American aggression against Libya examined. That is why the examination of that issue has been postponed until after the month of Ramadan in order to allow more contact with the two states. [end recording]

The last problem mentioned this morning by the Palestinian leader was the dissension within the PLO, which was the object of the question posed by Jean-Poseph Mborou.

[Begin recording] [Mborou] Mr Chairman, it seems that while some are fighting for freedom for the Palestinian people, the Palestinians do not always speak with one voice. We notice dissensions within the different Palestinian groups. To what do you attribute such dissensions, and what are you going to do to restore the unity of the Palestinian people?

['Arafat] First of all, we are proud of dissension, of the differences. I am not leading a flock of sheep. I am leading revolutionaries and they have the right to have their say. And as you know, the Palestinian scene is one of the rare democratic scenes in the Middle East. And these dissensions in democracy are permitted. Are you against democracy? No leadership in the world can rule without the agreement of its people, without taking them into consideration. And if another leader takes 50.5 percent of the votes, I will leave my place to him. That is democracy. Those are the elements of our Palestinian strength and our democracy. And you can verify this: The resolutions of our Palestinian National Council have decreed that democracy and freedom of opinion form the basis of our (?Palestinian work). And I invite you right now to come and participate in the next Palestinian National Council meeting to find out for yourself the real Palestinian democracy. It is normal for differences to exist between Palestinians. And such things are normal for all liberation movements. [end recording]

GHANA

Libyan Envoy Delivers Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Rawlings

AB061858 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A special envoy of the Libyan leader, Dr Said Hafyana, today held talks behind closed doors with the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, in Accra. Briefing newsmen later, Dr Hafyana said he delivered a message from Brother al-Qadhdhafi to Chairman Rawlings. He said he also briefed the PNDC chairman on the prevailing situation in Libya following last month's U.S. raid on Tripoli and Benghazi. Dr Hafyana said the brotherly relations between Ghana and Libya make such communication necessary. It is Libya's revolutionary duty to inform Ghana of the situation just as Ghana found it necessary to send Captain Kojo Tsikata to Libya after the U.S. attack.

He said Ghana's stand on the attack shows its practical and political support for the Libyan people. Dr Hafyana said any threat to the Libyan revolution constitutes a threat to the Ghanaian and Burkinabe revolutions. This is because the security of the three revolutions is inseparable. He asserted that the U.S. aggression against Libya did not fulfil its aims because the Libyan revolution still enjoys the support of other revolutions and progressive organizations in the world.

Dr Hafyana was accompanied by the Libyan ambassador to Ghana, Mr Abdallah (Bujaldayn). He continues his visit to Burkina Faso after a 3-day stay.

LIBERIA

AFP: Hopes Raised by Doe Meeting With Opposition

AB061751 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Monrovia, May 6 (AFP) — Hopes have been raised by a church-sponsored meeting here Monday between President Samuel Doe and leaders of three main opposition parties after months of mutual hostility.

A joint committee was set up to prepare the agenda for another meeting, which Mr Doe's press secretary, Patrick Kugmeh, said was scheduled for Friday. However, observers said the success of future talks depended on the president's willingness to accept the demands of the opposition, including a call for fresh elections.

Monday's meeting between President Doe, representing his ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), and the leaders of the Liberia Action Party (LAP), the Unity Party (UP), and the Liberia Unification Party (LUP), was described by Roman Catholic Archbishop Michael Franc, the chairman of the Liberia Council of Churches, as "cordial." The archbishop said the discussions, which lasted for several hours behind closed doors, covered "matters of national concern" in a "free atmosphere."

The fourth main opposition party, the United People's Party, was not represented. Authorities said a ban imposed on it before last October's elections was still in force.

The opposition's principal complaint is that the October 15 general elections, which declared Mr Doe winner and gave the NDPL 72 of the 90 parliamentary seats, were rigged. The three opposition parties have rejected the 18 seats they alleged were "alloted" to them by the Special Elections Commission which supervised the return to civilian rule after five years of military government, also headed by Mr Doe.

The opposition is also demanding the "unconditional release" of all political prisoners, including the LAP's executive member and Senator-Elect Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who was charged with treason for alleged involvement in an abortive coup against Mr Doe last November 12.

As an alternative to fresh elections the opposition would accept "power sharing" among the LAP, LUP, UP, and NDPL at the legislative and cabinet level.

Western diplomats here believe Monday's meeting was encouraged by United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker during his recent visit here. Mr Crocker is said to have talked to all sides and urged them to "talk to each other" rather than "talk at each other," an apparent reference to attacks and counterattacks in local newspapers. Diplomatic circles said he had even made a meeting a condition for granting U.S. aid to Liberia, which is in dire financial straits. The meeting is also seen as a success for the Liberian clergy who had earlier advocated national unity and reconciliation. Last November, Bishops George Browne and Amos George appealed to elected opposition members to take up their seats in the new legislature "in the interest of national solidarity and reconciliation."

In his inaugural speech in January, President Doe also appealed for national unity, calling on Liberians to "depart from whatever divided us during the last five years of military rule "and work for national reconciliation and reconstruction." [quotation marks as received]

In February, opposition parties led by the LUP requested an all-party summit on national reconciliation to discuss a wide range of national issues. After an apparent lack of reaction by the government, they formed a "Grand Opposition Coalition."

Political sources said the presence of the coalition's chairman, LUP leader William Gabriel Kpoleh, at Monday's meeting after his recent release on bail from detention on charges of sedition was significant. The joint committee comprises three representatives from each party and a church leader.

Six Arrested for 12 April Leaflet Distribution

AB062107 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Six persons including the pilot of the *Greenville Port* in Sinoe County, Captain Stanley (Wintche), have been arrested by security forces in the area for their alleged involvement in the

distribution of anonymous leaflets in Greenville. According to a LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY] correspondent in Greenville, a search is still continuing for several others who had posted leaflets on lightposts last 12 April threatening anyone to turn out for the celebrations of Redemption Day. The group had styled itself (?Movement) to Resurrect Liberia.

Lawyers for 12 Petition for Habeas Corpus Writ
AB061018 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Lawyers representing 12 persons arrested and jailed following the 12 November abortive invasion have petitioned Criminal Court A in Monrovia for a writ of habeas corpus against the Ministries of Justice, National Defense, and the National Security Agency, NSA. Counselors Francis Y.F. Garlawolo, J. Laveli Supuwood, and J. Edward (?Kanyon) requested the court to order Justice Minister Jenkins K.V.D. Scott, Defense Minister Gray D. Allison, and the director of the NSA, Silvester Moses, to produce the living bodies of the prisoners and show cause why they should not be released and their liberties restored to them.

The 12 persons being detained are J. Mack (Daniel), John Mile Fransword, John Y. (Yomi), John Smith, Michael F. (Vell), George P. Kimokai, Robert Sin-Sirleaf, Lincoln Stewart, (Sue S. Nixon), (Abdulaye Barryion), (Moses T. Wee), and Alfred Wiseh. The lawyers said these law-abiding citizens, who were arrested following the 12 November incident, have never been charged, tried, and convicted of any crime by any court of competent jurisdiction.

Public Schools Expected To Resume Classes 7 May
AB061814 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Public schools throughout Liberia are expected to resume classes tomorrow, 7 May, after nearly 6 weeks of staying out of classes. Meanwhile, the president of the National Union of Liberian Teachers, (Safin) Joe is making an urgent appeal to teachers of the Monrovia Consolidated Schools System, MCSS, to return to classes by tomorrow in the interest of national unity and reconciliation. According to the national radio station monitored today, Mr Joe said his organization will not take responsibility for any teacher who stays away from class. Mr Joe also said MCSS teachers should ignore the anonymous leaflets circulating in Monrovia calling on teachers not to return to classes. He said these leaflets were being written and circulated by some disgruntled elements in the community.

Meanwhile according to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR*, teachers of the MCSS have not yet agreed to return to classes. They stated that the stay-home action in demand of the salary arrears, transportation allowance, and the restoration of the 25 percent reduction in the salaries, will continue. This was disclosed yesterday by the teachers at the called meeting in the auditorium of the G.W. Gibson Junior High School on Capitol by-pass in Monrovia. The teachers went on to say that the decision by the president of the National Union of Liberian Teachers, NULT, Mr (Safin) Joe and some executive members, that teachers of MCSS have decided to return to classes 7 May, was unilateral. The teachers said that any decision to return to school must meet the consensus of the general body at a mass meeting, which the teachers said was not the case. But meanwhile, allteachers of the Bong County Schools System are requested to return to their classes on Wednesday, 7 May, according to a press release signed by the president of the Bong County Teachers Union, William H. (Fieth).

NIGER

AFP: Algeria Expels Hundreds of Niger Immigrants
AB061902 Paris AFP in French 1756 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Niamey, 6 May (AFP) — Several hundreds of northern Niger nationals, mostly Turegs, who settled in southern Algeria, notably in Tamanrasset, have been sent back to the border, it was learned from official sources in Niamey. These Niger nationals were found to be in an irregular situation in Algeria, the same sources stated. A certain number of these Turegs, according to sources in Niamey, went to the Tamanrasset trade fair and overstayed their visit.

Last week, some 2,000 Niger nationals living in Libya were forced to return home. Niger head of state General Seyni Kountche, who had announced this massive return, had stated to reporters that these people were not expelled but was part of new restrictions on immigration that many countries have adopted in the region.

NIGERIA

Armed Forces Ruling Council Meets in Lagos
AB062115 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A meeting of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC, was held in Lagos today. State house correspondent Clement Akintomide, telephoned this report.

[Akintomide] Today's meeting was the first since the AFRC disposed of the issue of the attempted coup. Only five members were absent and sources said they were on official duty. Although the agenda of the meeting was not made known, the presence of the minister of finance, Dr Chu Okongwu, and the federal attorney general and minister of justice, Mr Bola Ajibola, led to speculations that economic and legal issues were discussed.

During the lunch break, the minister of justice was interviewed by correspondents on some issues, on why the government did not wait for the report of Justice Akinola Aguda Panel before releasing Fela Anikulakpo Kuti. Mr Ajibola said that Fela's case was an independent issue borne out of the revelation that came out of and independent investigation of the panel that was set up by the government. Asked what happens if the report of the Aguda Panel negates the government decision, the attorney general said:

[Begin Ajibola recording] Whatever [words indistinct] report and the recommendations of the Aguda Panel [words indistinct], the government (?will be looking) carefully into the commission's report. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Mr Ajibola then said he had heard of Justice Okoro's petition but was not aware that the cabinet had received such a petition. He stated that when received, the government would look into it, though government action was based on a careful examination of the panel's report.

The AFRC meeting was still going at the time I was filing in this report.

Government To Control Drug Trafficking at Sea
AB061700 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Federal Government today received three reports on parastatals in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation and hinted that it would deal drastically with persons found to be trafficking in drugs on ships of the national shipping line.

The minister, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, emphasized in Lagos that strong measures would be taken to improve the country's image abroad. According to him, 10 million naira demurrage was paid to ports authorities in different European countries on vessels of the Nigerian National Shipping Line found carrying hard drugs between 1980 and 1985. He pleaded with Nigerians to desist from drug trafficking.

The chairman of the committee on alleged drug trafficking on the national line, Mr Felix Ike, said stunning discoveries were made during the investigation which took members to four European countries. According to him, Nigerian ships were involved in 51 cases of hard drug trafficking during the period under review. Twenty percent of hard drug cases in the United Kingdom involve vessels of the national carrier. The two other committees were on the use of the country's airports and routes of the Nigeria Airways and on commercializing the government's owned Coastal Agency.

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives Ghana's Foreign Minister
AB061601 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, granted an audience at the Presidential Palace in Lome this morning to His Excellency Dr Obed Asamoah, minister of foreign affairs of Ghana. Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior, and Atsou Koffi Amegah, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, were also present at the audience.

The Ghanaian minister was accompanied to the presidential office by Jack Wilmot and Victor Peasah, respectively director of the African Affairs and OAU Department at the Ghanaian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ghana's charge d'affaires to Togo.

ANGOLA

Guinea-Bissau President Support for Dos Santos

MB050755 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Last Wednesday, Joao Bernardo Vieira, the president of Guinea-Bissau, expressed the unwavering support of his country's people, party, and government for the Angolan people's courageous struggle against armed bandits. In a message to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, the Guinean head of state said the results of the sixth summit meeting of the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries would permit a further strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between Angola and Guinea-Bissau. The sixth summit of the five countries took place in Luanda 28-30 April.

MALAWI

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives for Visit 6 May

MB061956 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The Zimbabwe prime minister, The Right Honorable Robert Mugabe and his wife, Madame Sally Mugabe, arrived in Zomba today at the start of his official visit to Malawi. The Zimbabwe prime minister was met on arrival at the Chileka airport by His Excellency Life President Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, the official hostess Mama Kadzimira, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party, cabinet ministers, civic leaders, and members of the diplomatic corps in Malawi.

The Right Honorable Robert Mugabe was accorded a 19 gun salute as he inspected the guard of honor mounted by members of the Malawi an Rifles. All along the route from the Chileka airport to Sanjika Palace, the Zimbabwe prime minister was cheered by thousands upon thousands of jubilant Malawians who had gathered to give a massive welcome distinguished visitor. The thousands of Malawians carried placards, among which were those that read, Welcome to Malawi, The Hero of Zimbabwe, and Malawi and Zimbabwe are one.

The Zimbabwe prime minister's entourage includes the administrative secretary of the ZANU-PF Party, Mr Morris Nyagumbo, Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Witness Mangwende and Mrs Mangwende, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office Mr Emerson Munangagwa, and the minister of trade and commerce, Dr Munyaradzi. Tonight, the Zimbabwe prime minister would be a guest of honor at a banquet at Sanjika Palace to be hosted in his honor by His Excellency the Life President. According to an official program the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe will tomorrow visit the civic center in Blantyre before going on to Kasungu where he will visit the Kamuzu Academy. He will also visit the civic center in Lilongwe, the Malawi Congress Party National headquarters, and the natural resources college before proceeding to (Mangope).

MOZAMBIQUE

Reportage on Visit of Tanzania's Mwinyi

Machel Delivers Banquet Address

MB040958 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1100 GMT 3 May 86

[Speech by President Samora Machel at state banquet in honor of visiting Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi in Maputo on 2 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] Your excellency president of the United Republic of Tanzania, comrade ministers, distinguished members of the Tanzanian delegation, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen: Today is a day of great joy for us Mozambicans. Whenever we receive our Tanzanian brothers in our free fatherland, on our sovereign and independent soil, we are filled with joy and emotion. We are filled with joy because we are receiving those who, side by side with us, experienced the harshness of war — those who wept, sweated, and sacrificed with us so that Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique could be defeated and eliminated, so that Mozambique might become a fatherland for Mozambicans.

It is a great honor for our country to be the first to be officially visited by your excellency as president of the United Republic of Tanzania. Your election to this high post by the Tanzanian people is clear evidence of your high qualities. We have always known you, comrade president, as a devoted militant of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, as an intransigent defender of the unity of the Tanzanian fatherland, and as a leader who has always worked for the defense of the interests of the Tanzanian people. We are fully certain that your leadership of the Tanzanian state will contribute creatively to the enrichment of our people's heritage which is their indestructible unity, friendship, and solidarity.

Your visit to Mozambique is of particular importance for the development of relations between our two peoples. It is a clear expression of the continuation of relations in different fields between our two countries — relations which have been progressing since the time the Mozambican people organized themselves to fight Portuguese colonialism

Relations between our two parites have been developing positively.Your visit will greatly contribute to the strengthening and deepening of our party relations. Within the framework of the general cooperation agreement signed by our countries in 1975, we have noted significant advances in the trade, industrial, technical, and social sectors, and our two governments have been paying special attention to the fields of finance, agriculture, training, health, education, culture, and transport and communications. Tanzanian technicians can be found in almost all sectors of Mozambican national life. They have been making needed contributions in education, health, civil aviation, agriculture, and defense. They have been tireless, trustworthy, and competent workers who have always been respected by the Mozambican people.

The talks we held this afternoon and the similarity of our viewpoints reaffirm our determination together along the same

path which will lead us to happiness, well-being, prosperity, and peace for our peoples. This meeting between Mozambique and Tanzania reiterates our people's common commitment to the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, and racism. It reaffirms our people's commitment to the fight for equality, peace, social justice, democracy, and the prosperity of the peoples of our region.

The model of society we are building in the region have always been considered a threat to the apartheid system. First, through racist Rhodesia and then through the common border, Pretoria's warmongering circles have launched bandit and terrorist hordes against Mozambique, holds led by and incorporating professional mercenaries of various nationalities. The armed bandit targets are projects promoting the development of our country — transport and communications — so as to prevent access by landlocked countries to the sea and make South Africa the sole alternative for export flow. The first objective of armed banditry is to perpetuate relations of domination of dependence which have been jeopardized by the liberation of our countries — the aim is to make SADCC projects unviable.

The armed bandit targets are village communes, schools, hospitals, farms, cooperatives, and silos. The armed bandit targets are peasants, teachers, nurses, midwives, party members, deputies, students, drivers, railroad workers, and technicians. They are devoted to pillage, rape, mutilation, massacre, and violence. The aim of armed banditry is to create a climate of terror and instability that would impair our efforts in national reconstruction and make us dependent.

Armed banditry is an imperialist tool aimed at breaking down our society, dividing our country, and destroying the people's power. However, rising up against armed banditry is the invincible force of our people tested in a 20-year war. Rising up against armed banditry are the glorious Mozambican armed forces forged in the armed struggle for national liberation and in internationalism. It is our firm desire to defend our independence, our sovereignty and territorial integrity, our liberty, and the people's power against armed banditry. In this struggle, we are honored to have the militant solidarity of the southern African peoples. In this context, we should like to refer particularly to the fraternal cooperation between the FPLM and Tanzanian and Zimbambwean armed forces. This cooperation is an unequivocal expression of unity, friendship, and militant solidarity. [applause]

Comrade President, Excellencies, for these reasons, we are living an area between liberty and oppression, between those who support the concept and practice of racial superiority and those who hold equality among all men dear. A few kilometers from Maputo, on the other side of this zone, in Pretoria, there is the regional command of destabilization and war against the countries of southern Africa. At present, southern Africa is experiencing the most disturbing political situation of all times. Increased aggression, threats, and blackmail by the apartheid regime against independent states of the region, allied to the increasing sophistication of war machinery and repression against the South African and Namibian peoples, have instilled in us justified apprehension in view of increasing violence they have been causing.

There is no conflict among the peoples of southern Africa. The sole conflicts that exist are between the peoples and apartheid, between the peoples and the warmongering Pretoria regime. That is why it occupies and destabilizes Angola, promotes terrorism in Angola and Mozambique, attacks Botswana, carries out acts of aggression and a military and economic blockade against Lesotho, andthreatens Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The South African people's determination to firmly pursue the struggle for the definitive dismantling of apartheid in their country is unshakeable. It is a fight which, under the leadership of the ANC, is aimed at installing an nonracial democratic system where justice and equality prevail so that all South Africans may become citizens of the same fatherland and not be divided into whites, coloreds, Indians, Zulus, Xhosas, Shaangans, or Vendas.

It is a struggle waged today by citizens of all races with the increasing participation of the South African white population. It includes workers, students, peasants, intellectuals, religious leaders of all denominations, and businessmen. It is a struggle which has won the sympathy of the entire world and has our full support. This struggle will end when women and children of all races unite against apartheid. The general outburst of violence can only be avoided if reason, good sense, and the people's appeal are heeded instead of reformist or token solutions of apartheid which, according to recent events, are against the trend of history.

The South African regime's contradictions have resulted in the emergence of a harder militarist line favoring war, repression, and oppression. The reformist solutions have encouraged this line of action. Apartheid's intrinsic nature — violence — is not amenable to reforms. The is no other alternative. Only the elimination of apartheid and the eradication of its results can bring the much desired peace. Those deaf to this appeal will be entirely to blame morally and politically for the terrible consequences that the present situation might create.

It is also with great concern that we observe from certain belligerent circles the desire to promote the credibility of terrorist gangsters, traitors, and professional terrorists in southern Africa. This attitude contributes to growing violence and terrorism in the region.

The proclaimed intention of the Republic of South Africa to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, in effect since1 August 1986, must not constitute an empty hope for the Namibian people and the peoples of southern Africa in general. The implementation of this resolution implies the observance of the principles and provisions contained therein. The introduction of any element alien to this resolution will once again prove the South African Government's bad faith. The introduction of an alien element will prove that Pretoria is not interested in seeing an independent Namibia and is not interested in the restoration of peace in the region.

The interventionist tendencies, tendencies toward interference and violation of sovereignty, have, unfortunately, upset the emerging trend toward detente and peace. Foreign intervention in our continent have perpetuated the fratricidal war in Chad.

By denying the Saharan people their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, Moroccan colonialism shows it is part of the most retrogressive historical forces. This same negative tendency can be observed in Latin America and Asia.

Our two countries — Tanzania and Mozambique — join other coastal countries in the struggle for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a nuclear free zone, free of foreign military bases, and a zone of peace and friendship. Despite the situation we are experiencing during this international year of peace, our hopes, our optimism, and our conviction still run high. The violence to our peoples has its days numbered. The forces of liberty, democracy, progress, and peace have the initiative now. They are leading the process despite imperialism's obstacles.

Tanzanian President Speaks

MB041056 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Speaking at a state banquet hosted in his honor by President Samora Machel, Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi expressed his thanks for the warm and fraternal reception accorded him and his delegation by the Mozambican people since, according to him, our arrival in your marvelous country. He went on to also express gratitude for the words of sympathy toward him and the Tanzanian people and government, noting that he felt at home.

I am very happy to be making my first state visit, since assuming the presidency, to Mozambique — a fraternal and friendly country. Mozambique and Tanzania have close and warm relations. We have exchanged visits at various levels. My predecessor, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, visited Mozambique on a number of occasions and you, Mr President, have also visited Tanzania various times. You are always welcome in Tanzania, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi said.

Elsewhere in his speech, the Tanzanian president said: When I was elected, I promised I would always work for the consolidation of relations between Tanzania and other states. Our peoples are blood brothers, the Tanzanian president said, adding that Mozambique and Tanzania were united in the struggle for the total liberation of the continent, always as comrades-in-arms. The Frelimo Party and Chama Cha Mapinduzi are parties of political and economic revolution, he said.

Referring to the objectives of his visit, Ali Hassan Mwinyi said that it was not only aimed at reiterating friendship, but also at finding ways and means to consolidate and expand cooperation. Our relations are founded on our identity of principles, objectives, and interests defined during the struggle for national liberation, which over the years has become the foundation of our fraternal relations.

The Tanzanian president also said that the two countries were working together in various fora, such as the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, SADCC and Frontline States. In all these bodies, Mozambique is respected for the firmness of its principles, which, despite the climate of hostility it faces, it has defended consistently over the years, he emphasized.

The Tanzanian leader went on to refer to the relevant role played by Mozambique in the struggle for Zimbabwean independence and noted that it was our newly born country's great efforts, particularly its application of sanctions decreed by the United Nations against the Ian Smith regime, that brought major economic problems to Mozambique.

Mwinyi reiterated that the people of Tanzania supported Mozambique in its struggle against armed bandits backed by Pretoria, causing destruction in Mozambique. President Mwinyi also condemned destabilization efforts by South Africa in the southern region of the continent. The Tanzanian president defended economic sanctions as a way of pressuring Pretoria to abandon apartheid and reaffirmed the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence. He reiterated continuing support for the struggle waged by the majority of the South African people against aparheid and pointed out that his country would continue to give moral and material support to SWAPO to enable it to intensify its struggle for Namibian independence.

We deplore the U.S. policy toward Angola, the Tanzanian president said, noting that U.S. support for UNITA only served to aggravate tension in the region. We appeal to the United States to end its policy of interference in the internal affairs of Angola and other countries, the Tanzanian president said.

Ali Hassan Mwinyi said that common viewpoints between our two countries were not only limited to regional problems. He stressed that Mozambique and Tanzania acted together in the struggle for the liberty of oppressed peoples worldwide. Our common viewpoints can also be observed with regard to issues such as disarmament, human rights, and the need for a new international economic order. The Tanzanian president concluded his speech by guaranteeing that historical ties forged during the struggle for our national independence and developed by Presidents Samora Machel and Julius Nyerere will continue to develop for the mutual benefit of the two peoples and for the total liberation of the continent.

Presidents Hold Final Talks 4 May

MB041237 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The president of Tanzania, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, resumed talks with President Samora Machel in Maputo today, the final day of Tanzanian leader's first official visit to Mozambique. The talks, which began on Friday shortly after President Mwinyi's arrival, are understood to involve bilateral relations and international issues. Ministers from both countries are taking part in the talks. President Mwinyi had also been visiting places of economic importance. Yesterday, he was accompanied by President Samora Machel to tour major dams in southern Mozambique, the Pequenos Libombos and the Corumana. This morning, the Tanzanian leader was taken on a tour of the port of Maputo. Afterwards, Mr Mwinyi visited the Museum of Revolution in Maputo. He is due to end his visit this evening.

Communique Issued

MB050738 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Presidents Samora Machel of Mozambique and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania have reaffirmed the need to preserve peace and peacefully resolve conflicts between nations. They reiterated their condemnation resorting to violence or any form of terror to settle differences between sovereign and independent states that are members of the United Nations. This is contained in a Mozambican-Tanzanian joint communique issued in Maputo at the end of Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi's official visit, which began on 2 May.

The two presidents condemned the cowardly murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and hailed the role he played in the struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid and his support of developing countries in the struggle for economic and social emancipation.

The two presidents hailed the initiatives of the UN secretary general and the current OAU chairman to bring Morocco and the Polisario Front to the negotiating table under the auspices of the UN secretary general and to recommmend direct negotiations between conflicting sides in light of Resolution 40/50 adopted during the 40th session of the UN General Assembly as well as Resolution 104 adopted by the 19th OAU summit.

On East Timor, the two leaders expressed their support for the UN General Assembly resolution 37/70 and called on the UN secretary general to continue efforts that will allow the Maubere people to achieve their legitimate aspirations.

On Palestine, Presidents Samora Machel and Ali Hassan Mwinyi reaffirmed their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, for their inalienable rights, including the creation of an independent and sovereign state.

The two president reaffirmed their determination to have the Indian Ocean declared a nuclear free zone and an area free from foreign military bases. Accordingly, they reiterated their support for the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

Political Bureau Member Returns From USSR, GDR

MB051607 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Mariano Matsinhe, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, returned to Maputo this morning after touring the USSR as the head of a party delegation. Earlier, Mariano Matsinhe was in the GDR, where he participated in the recent congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

NAMIBIA

17 SWAPO Insurgents Reported Killed in Clashes

MB061856 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The security forces in northern South-West Africa/Namibia shot and killed 17 SWAPO insurgents following a stand-off bombardnment by SWAPO on a military base early this morning. The attack was launched at about 0100 this morning at Ohangwena, about 10 km south of the Angolan border. Security forces suffered no losses, but a member of the Ovambo home guard in a village near the base was killed, and four civilians injured. The fire was immediately returned by the security forces, who seized quantities of armaments, including hand grenades, antipersonnel mines, RPG-7's, and mortar bombs during follow-up operations.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Responds to Parliamentary Queries

Notes Pact With U.S. on Namibia Date

MB061854 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says South Africa and the United States had a prior agreement that South Africa would announce that it was ready to implement Resolution 435 in South-West Africa provided an agreement on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola could be reached by 1 August. Speaking during his budget vote in the House of Assembly, Mr Botha said this was done to set a new target date for the Luanda government. He said it was originally planned for the state president to make the announcement at the opening of Parliament. Mr Botha denied that he told an American journalist that the Reagan administration was pressurizing South Africa.

No Namibia Plan Without Cuban Pullout

MB061947 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1940 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 6, SAPA — A United Nations plan for SWA/Namibian independence would not be implemented on August 1 if there was no agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. "If we have not reached agreement by August 1, then nothing will happen. Resolution 435 will not be implemented," he said during his reply to the debate on his budget allocation. The government would continue discussions to try to reach an agreement, he said. Mr Botha was referring to the government's announcement earlier this year that it was prepared to implement UN Resolution 435 on August 1 if there was agreement on a Cuban troop withdrawal. He said yesterday Angola was "livid" over U.S. aid to UNITA and had been reluctant to negotiate on the troop issue.

Views Mozambique Issues

MB061943 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1932 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 6, SAPA — Conflict between the Mozambican Government and the resistance movement was cutting off electrical supplies from Cahora Bassa and blocking South African endeavours to help that country's economy, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Responding to points raised in the debate on his budget allocation by the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, he said South Africa was not helping Mozambique protect its 900,000 kilometres of the Cahora Bassa scheme, "although this has been considered often."

There were 525 electricity pylons along the line inside Mozambique that were "down" as a result of the conflict. Mr Eglin had asked whether South Africa was taking adequate steps to assist Mozambique economically through private and public sector action. Mr Botha said the answer to this was yes, credit was available to private sector for investment in Mozambique and consideration was being given to upgrading Maputo harbour and improving the railwayline. Maputo harbour was still one of the cheapest ports for South Africa, but once again the conflict in Mozambique was hampering efforts, with the private sector wanting safety guarantees before committing themselves. "The business sector is shying away from the violence there," Mr Botha said, emphasising the importance of promoting peace in the country.

Replying to another of Mr Eglin's questions, Mr Botha said the joint operational centre set up at the Ressano Carcia borderpost with Mozambique, in terms of the Nkomati Accord, wasnot yet fully operational although a liaison committee had been set up after he met with Mozambican representaives recently, and he expected smooth functioning soon.

Welcomes Tokyo Terrorism Stand

MB061949 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1943 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 6, SAPA — The South African Government welcomed and supported the declaration against terrorism made today at the summit meeting of Western leaders and Japan in Tokyo, the foreign minsiter, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Replying to debate on his budget allocation, he said he hoped the seven leaders would take note of their potential combined strength in the fight against international terrorism and adhere to the declaration. It was heartening to note the hardening attitude of certain European countries towards terrorism.

Savimbi Comments on Cuban Withdrawal From Angola

MB061011 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 6, SAPA — Any implementation of UN Resolution 435 remained contingent upon the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, the UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, said here today. He was speaking at a press conference following two days of talks with State President P.W. Botha, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha and minister of defence, Genl Magnus Malan. Dr Savimbi said it had become necessary for him to meet President Botha and other South Africans to clarify the Cubansituation following the state president's announcement of the implementation of UN Resolution 435 on August 1. He was returning to Jamba this afternoon confident that little had changed and that the South African attitude to Cuban withdrawal remained the same.

He said the visit had been necessary in spite of an expected major offensive against Jamba at any time. He had spent 15 days at the front with his forces prior to his departure and was fully confident that they were ready to meet the offensive when it came. His forces' morale was good, the deployment excellent, and he was better equipped than he had been a month ago, thanks to U.S. aid. The offensive had orginally been expected on April 16 but intelligence sources had subsequently revealed that the MPLA had encountered serious human and logistical problems.

The U.S. Government was meeting its commitment to UNITA to provide effective aid. The U.S. had in the past played a mediating role but had been forced to do so from a weak position. "They have been nice for the last five years but have achieved nothing." Things could only get worse for the MPLA and better for UNITA while U.S. aid was being provided. The MPLA would simply have to talk to the U.S. Government because it had no alternative.

The recent drop in the price of oil would have and was having a dramatic effect on the MPLA's ability to govern effectively. Because it had to maintain a high military profile in spite of reduced income it had been necessary to reduce many government projects, some of which had had to be scrapped entirely.

Asked if there was not a danger of Jamba being destroyed by massive strategic bombing, Dr Savimbi said this had been a possibility but the MPLA had hesitated for too long and now it was too late. "Jamba is far better defended than a month ago and if they come now they will loose at least half their aircraft without achieving much."

Dr Savimbi said that he hoped President Kenneth Kaunda would not allow Zambia to be used as a staging point for Cuban forces to invade the liberated areas. UNITA would not hesitate to take retaliatory action. President Kaunda needed peace rather than war. He (Dr Savimbi) did not wish the war to escalate but was instead trying to scale it down.

This did not mean that the war was being lost. "I don't think we are losing the war, either politically or militarily. We now occupy one third of the country and have a strong presence in the remaining two-thirds." Luanda was feeling the pressure although it was not his intention to try and capture Luanda because to do so would require a conventional strategy rather than the guerilla tactics which he preferred.

Intelligence sources indicated that the number of Cubans in Angola had not increased and remained at about 45,000. The number of Russians, however, had increased to more than 1500 and were there in a military capacity, not in an advisory capacity.

"In fact the Russians are fighting right in the front-line."

Asked if he believed UNITA was a stumbling block in the path of SWA/Namibian independence, Dr Savimbi said: "No. We want Namibia to be independent. We are not against Namibian independence." He said he had never considered SWAPO to be a threat to him. He also did not see a SWAPO government in SWA/Namibia as a threat.

Asked if it was true that a number of Cubans were becoming Angolan citizens, Dr Savimbi said that while it was constitutionally possible for them to gain citizenship, the people were against such a move and as a result very few had.

He denied that he had ever had any contact with RENAMO and said he had nothing whatsoever to do with that particular squabble.

Dr Savimbi said UNITA still enjoyed the support of 12 OAU countries. Other would give their overt support if they did not fear the U.S. backing off, again. In 1975/6 when South Africa was in Angola and helping UNITA, they had the backing of 22 countries. "But then the Clark amendment came up and these OAU states withdrew their support."

Government Threatens Action on Group Areas Act

MB070631 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The government has threatened to crack down on people who break the Group Areas Act. Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis says the government is considering taking action after complaints that people who are not white are settling in white suburbs of Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town. He says his department has not granted permission for these people to live in white areas. Mr Heunis has referred to a government statement issued 18 months ago, in which it was announced that new housing is to be erected for Indians and coloreds in Fordsburg and Newclare, and that Indians and coloreds who enter white areas after completion of this project would be liable for prosecution.

Buthelezi Asks Mandela Release, ANC, PAC Unbanning

MB051925 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1858 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] South Africa would emerge as a strong, viable democracy if Mr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners were released and the ANC and PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] were unbanned, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Johannesburg tonight. The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president told a Young President's Organisation dinner that he regarded the former ANC leader, with whom he corresponds in jail, as a brother in the struggle. Whether Mr Mandela stood on a different platform or whether they shared the same one would be irrelevant, if black democracy were given free reign to develop and direct the affairs of South Africa either in opposition to or in harmony with white democracy.

The ANC mission in exile claim that it had massive black South African support remained untested. He yearned for the day when blacks could support political leaders of their own choice. "I have no doubt whatsoever that Inkatha and the real ANC in this country, which would re-emerge were the ANC to be unbanned and its leaders given free access to public platforms, would be reconciled in the common pursuit of the South African good," Chief Buthelezi said. "For me, democracy is indivisible and black/white hostilities and black/black organisational hostilities are the products of apartheid. Only the people of South Africa can bring about national unity, but (they) are prohibited from doing so because there is gross state interference in basic political freedoms."

The Inkatha leader recalled that, at the launching of UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa] in Durban last week, between 70,000 and 80,000 blacks had given an overwhelming refutation of claims that they supported disinvestment and sought an anti-capitalist future. Workers had stayed away from places of employment in tens of thousands to endorse his stand.

Blacks like Bishop Desmond Tutu claimed that ordinary black workers supported disinvestment. Yet Bishop Tutu refused to stand with him on a platform at a mass meeting to test his claim, even though he know he would be given a fair hearing and totally safe conduct by Inkatha. "Inkatha does not kill its political opponents and at Inkatha meetings people are not burnt alive," Chief Buthelezi said. It was about time that western observers realised more fully that until black spokesmen like Bishop Tutu and the UDF's [United Democratic Front] Mr Archie Gumede became involved in membership drives what they said about black opinion was secondhand and hearsay.

Tambo Warns Frontline States Against U.S., Pretoria

MB050622 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] ANC President Oliver Tambo has warned the Frontline States to be wary of the Reagan administration's attempt to engulf the southern African region in a war with the Pretoria regime. Mr Tambo said the Reagan administration is bent on perpetuating fascism and racism and may soon engage and join the South African regime in a war against the Frontline States. He was speaking on Television Zambia's Sunday interview. Reacting to President Pieter Botha's recent threat against the Frontline States, Mr Tambo said the Pretoria regime is out to win the support of the West and reduce interanational pressure.

Release of All Political Prisoners Demanded

MB050448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2005 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 4, SAPA — A packed-out Release Mandela Campaign meeting at the Bonteheuwel civic hall today unanimously passed a motion calling for the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. The chairman also called for the unbanning of the ANC and the Congress of South African Students and rejected the regional services councils and the Labour Party as "puppet

bodies." Speakers included the recently ubanned western Cape Community leader, Mr Johnny Issel, Rev Charles Martin, a Congress of South African Trade Unions organiser Mr Noel Williams, and a student from the Bonteheuwel Inter-Student Congress.

Mr Issel said that "what was taking place in South Africa at the moment no bullets and no casspirs can stop." "We are not waiting for (the state president, Mr P.W.) Botha to unban the ANC. We have no respect for their laws anymore. We are fearless in demonstrating our support for the ANC," he said.

While he spoke, youths heavily disguised with balaclavas and scarves walked into the hall holding the ANC flag and read a message from its exiled leader, Mr Oliver Tambo.

While the meeting was being held two police vans circled the hall.

Conscientious Objector Released on Bail
MB070439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2324 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 6, SAPA — Members of the End Conscription Campaign [ECC] are delighted at the release for their fellow member Mr Philip Wilkinson, 22, who was released on bail of R150 in the Port Elizabeth Magistrate's Court today where he was charged with evading military call up. In a statement tonight by Mr David Shandler, secretary of the ECC, he said it was shame, however, that Mr Wilkinson was held for such a long time by the military police before being allowed bail. He was arrested at an ECC rally in the Johannesburg city hall on April 28.

"His treatment is of special concern to us," the statement said, "particularly, after he had freely offered himself for arrest to the military authorities long before it was required. We call for his recognition as a conscientious objector andthat he not be treated as a common criminal. It is our hope that conscientious objectors in future are not treated in the way he has been," Mr Shandler said.

Police Assault Bonteheuwel Students 5 May
MB060518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0505 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 5, SAPA — At least 40 pupils of the Arcadia High School in Bonteheuwel, near Cape Town, were injured this morning when police ordered pupils out of classrooms and whipped them. The pupils sustained rib injuries and deep lacerations on their faces and backs, and one is believed to have had his nose broken. Two doctors wree called from their private surgeries nearby and journalists at the scene watched them give emergency treatment to many pupils, while about 20 more seriously injured ones were taken to hospital.

About 40 policemen and soldiers arrived at the school after pupils had staged a placard demonstration protesting against the detention on Friday of a mathematics teacher, Mr Neville van der Rheede. The only comment on the matter a spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria would make tonight to SAPA was that police did not react to "vague allegations." If people had complaints against the police, they knew which procedure to follow.

However, according to another news agency, REUTER, a local police spokesman confirmed the sjambokking but said the action had been taken after stone-throwing. Police went to the school after reports of stones being thrown at private vehicles and passers-by during "an illegal gathering" in the grounds. The police vehicles were also allegedly stoned. The spokesman said pupils were warned to disperse and after they refused, police used sjamboks to disperse them. Stones were again thrown and one policeman received minor injuries to the head, he said. The spokesman said police took possession of placards found in the classrooms but denied that any soldiers were present.

Journalists at the scene soon after the security forces arrived saw soldiers holding sjamboks. The reporters remained outside the school during the action because police were guarding the entrances and only entered the grounds once the security forces withdrew. Teachers described how the police entered one of the classrooms while a lecture was on, and asked the teacher and the pupils to explain how stones — which were lying on the ground outside the classroom — got there. A 17-year-old pupil, Jerome Anthony, said one of the policemen first pointed out several pupils and pulled them out of the classroom.

Another pupil, Nico Williams, 18, said policemen had lined up on both sides of the entrance to the classroom and down the corridor. Another pupil, Randal Hendriks, said: "We were taken out of the classroom one by one and forced to walk through this guard of honour, and every time you pass a cop he hits you." "We were told that we were being sjambokked because we were not wearing proper school clothes, but many of the injured, including 13-year-old Duran Haywood, were wearing regulation school uniforms," another pupil, Ralton Ides, said. According to Vernon May, 18, "some of the kids fell to the ground as the cops were hitting them. They were just kicked and hit again." Two pupils, Kenny Akiemdren and Charles Cleophas, were seen being taken away.

In a joint statement afterwards, the teachers said: "We, the staff of Arcadia, condemn in the strongest terms the action taken by police and the South African Defence Force at our school this morning. We abhor the manner in which the pupils were dragged from their classrooms and brutally beaten in and outside classrooms by more than one person at a time. Students were staging a peaceful placard demonstration against the detention of one of our colleagues, Mr Neville van der Rheede, when police arrived at the school and stormed the classrooms in the presence of teachers who were subjected to verbal abuse. We continue to demand the immediate and unconditional release of our colleague and the pupils who were taken by policemen this morning and all other detainees."

The Western Cape Teachers Union (WECTU) condemned the "barbaric behaviour" of the police, accusing them of behaving "contrary to all civilised standards." They said 20 pupils had to be hospitalised. The Bonteheuwel United Democratic Front (UDF) area committee said: "Today in Bonteheuwel, we have

again witnessed the evil system of apartheid." Late today Mitchells Plain residents staged placard demonstrations at the main intersections into Mitchells Plain calling for the release of Mr Van der Rheede, who is the treasurer of the Mitchells Plain UDF branch and vice-chairman of the Westridge Residents Association. About 10,000 pamphlets condemning Mr Rheede's detention were distributed at Mitchells Plain's three railway stations.

'Top Level' Inquiry Launched

MB070448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2202 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, May 6, SAPA — A top-level investigaton was launched today into the police whipping of Bonteheuwel pupils amid widespread condemnation of the action. A Pretoria police spokesman said the inquiry had already begun. "A complaint was received this morning and all the allegations will be thoroughly investigated," Captain Henry Beck said.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

6 May

MB061835 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1806 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 6, SAPA — Unrest report issued by the Directorate of Public Relations of the South African Police at 1800 today.

At Soweto near Johannesburg, this morning, blacks, in separate incidents, set fire to two delivery vehicles and a private house. Police, in the latter instance, arrested 2 black men.
Nine blacks were also responsible for robbing a delivery vehicle, causing about R6,000s worth of damage.
In another incident, a Development Board policeman fired birdshot rounds when he was shot at by someone in a group of blacks. No injuries were reported.
On the west Rand, blacks set fire to and destroyed a private house in Sharpville, while at KwaThema on the east Rand, a group of blacks who had poured petrol over a municipal policeman before setting him alight, were foiled in their attempt by the arrival of a police patrol. An 18-year-old blackman was slightly injured in this incident.
At Daveyton on the east Rand, police arrested five black women, who had allegedly assisted a group of blacks in looting a bottle store.
In the black residential area of Lynville near Witbank, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged by arsonists.

7 May

MB070630 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0628 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 7, SAPA — Following is SAP overnight unrest report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:
"At Tembisa near Kempton Park, a lorry was extensively damaged by arsonists.
"At Bridgeton near Oudtshoorn a lorry was extensively damaged by arsonists. In another incident a petrol bomb was hurled at a private home causing slight damage.
"At Katlehong near Germiston, the SAP used tear smoke when their vehicle was stoned. A private dwelling was damaged when it was set alight.
"At Daveyton near Benoni, a number of vehicles were damaged by arsonists. In two separate incidents, unknown persons shot at blacks, wounding three men at their legs. The calibre of the firearm has not been established.
"At Mankeng near Kroonstad unknown persons set alight a storeroom of a school, causing extensive damage.
"At Daveyton and Kwatema on the east Rand, a number of buses were damaged when they were stoned.
"At Lingelihle in the EP, [Eastern Province] the SAP used tear smoke when their vehicles were stoned.
"At Ghahamstown in the white residential area, unknown persons threw a petrol-bomb through a bathroom window, causing slight damage.
"In Zwide police have fired birdshot to disperse stonethrowers. No casualties were reported.
"In Soweto the private home of a policeman was attacked and in another incident an attempt was made to set a policeman alight. He was, however, saved by the SAP."

End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Nchabaleng Funeral

"The scrapping of the pass laws and the Immorality Act are irrelevant concessions of a regime whose time has run out," Mrs Albertina Sisulu said at the funeral for United Democratic Front [UDF] organizer Peter Nchabeleng, Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 5 May reports on page 1. The funeral was attended by about 30,000 mourners. A serious clash between about 200 policemen "and the huge crowd was averted by church and UDF leaders."

Lebowa Ministerial Houses

On page 2, the paper reports that "Lebowa is to spend over R2 million to build four ministerial houses this year." According to the Lebowa chief minister the money would be spent to build houses for himself and three other ministers.

Hunger Strike

"One of the four hospitalized detainees held by Venda Security Police is on an indefinite hunger strike, according to reliable sources," Mathatha Tsedu reports on the same page. He is Gabriel Malaka, who has been admitted to the Donald Fraser Hospital for more than a month. Hospital sources confirmed he was refusing food.

Return to School

"The Vaal Students Congress (VASCO) has called upon pupils in the Vaal Triangle, particularly in Sebokeng and Evaton to return to school today," another page 2 reports says. VASCO

says the class boycott that started on 24 April in protest of the suspension of schools should be ended. VASCO also asked the Department of Education and Training to meet its demands "before we intensify our campaign."

SOWETAN Editorial

In an editorial on the release of Anglican Bishop Ndwandwe on page 4, the paper expresses relief at the release "both because the Anglican Church was headed for another collision course with the Government and the eyes of the world would be on what took place during the march." While not opposing arrests if there is reasonable grounds for suspecting a person of some offense, "our chief gripe is the length of time in which people are kept in detention before charges are laid against them." The government has made some spectacular reforms but it is perhaps the tardiness of the reforms that have made them seem so unspectacular. "The trouble is that the Government misreads the mood of the people. There are certain laws, like detention without trial, like bannings, and the wholesale arrest of political activists which are in the front of peoples' minds these days. Things like pass laws and even evil influx control have taken second place to these laws." If these laws are changed, "the climate towards the acceptance of the reform programme would receive a shot in the arm."

AZAPO Attacks UDF

Sello Rabothata reports on page 8 that "the Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] last week accused organisations affiliated to the United Democratic Front of threatening their members and forcing them to quit the Black Consciousness orientated group." He named organizations involved in the attacks and said "there is a calculated bid to eliminate the Black Consciousness movement through AZAPO; that is why we have decided to place the organisation on an advanced defensive footing. Our members have been informed to defend themselves in any manner they deem fit." He said AZAPO had documents to prove who planned these attacks. "It is more disturbing because this is not the work of the system."

Police Reform

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 2 May says in an editorial on police reform on page 8 that the opposition has called for the resignation of Law and Order Minister Le Grange because of the persistent reports of police involvement in vigilante actions. Furthermore there have been "almost daily" reports of police excesses since September 1984. It is also well known that relations between police and blacks are very bad. Le Grange asserts there is proper control. Police behavior is negatively affecting business confidence and holding back an improvement of the economy. "President Botha should lose no time in securing Mr Le Grange's resignation — and appointing a top-level commission of inquiry to establish the facts."

African Realities

In a column on page 8 of the *CAPE TIMES*, Herman Giliomee says that "no foreign visitor of recent time has made such a big impression on cabinet members" as General Obasanjo of Nigeria, a member of the Commonwealth Emminent Persons Group [EPG]. At the end of the groups visit, he had a long discussion with Chris Heunis "in which several intriguing constitutional possibilities were raised." Pik Botha was quite explicit in his preference for this man who knows the "realities of Africa" to the do-gooders of Europe and America. "Sources close to the cabinet and the EPG say that General Obasanjo, without for a moment condoning apartheid, listened sympathetically to the view that South Africa is a multi-ethnic state which requires a unique political solution that would provide special protection to ethnic minorities." Obasanjo is in favor of a pluralist society, although according to sources close to him he was particularly incensed at the Group Areas Act, which keeps blacks from escaping from the ghetto. Applying his restructuring ideas to South would requre about 19 federal substates, with a key question being whether the ANC would be willing to participate in a system when they would probably win control of a majority of these substates but would have to share power with the National Party at the national level. There is also the question of whether the Afrikaners would accept such a possibility similar to the Hausa tribe in Nigeria. "A dominant tribe in Africa rarely shares power except on its own terms. The challenge to General Obasanjo is to persuade both the Afrikaners and the Hausa that there will be no permanent peace without popular democracy. It will be a tough task."

Fingerprint Clause To Go

"The controversial fingerprint clause in the Identification Bill, tabled in Parliament a week ago, will almost certainly be excised," Chris Cairncross reports on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 5 May. "Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha has already indicated that government is not tied to the provision," especially since the clause would probably delay passage of the bill which the government wants to see "translated into law as soon as possible."

EPG Talks

Margaret Smith says in another front-page report that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is to return to South Africa in 2 weeks time after receiving an "encouraging" message from President P.W. Botha. It is believed the EPG will present proposals calling for the release of Nelson Mandela, a truce in the armed conflict, and the unbanning of the ANC when it meets with Botha later this month. Smith adds that the British Foreign Office has confirmed that South African officials attended the second day of the EPG talks in London.

Business Opposition to RSCS

"Government remains determined to steamroll the establishment of Regional Service Councils [RSCS] despite fears from business, local authorities and officials that the proposed system is badly flawed," Mike Robertson and Cherilyn Ireton report on pages 1 and 2. "There is mounting opposition from business to the RSCS — which will introduce turnover and payroll taxes at maximum rates of 0.1 to 0.25 percent — and fears that RSCS will add to inflation and unfairly burden companies with a high turnover and large staff." There is also "concern over the way government appears to be rushing through implementation of the RSCS. Cape Town city council executive committee chairman John Muir says: Our concern is at the unseemly haste with which a political ideology is being imposed on a metropolitan situaiton, without any viability study or research being undertaken."

Bank Rate Reduction

"Reduction in the bank rate — the basic rate of interest in the economy — is expected to be followed by similar decreases in the

lending and deposit rates of both banks and building societies, Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock said on Friday," Gerald Prosalendis reports on page 2. "De Kock said a lower bank rate represented a further easing of monetary policy and was part of a broader short-term economic strategy to encourage investment and consumer spending, to produce a growth rate of 3 percent or more in real gross domestic product in 1986."

Bishops To Set Up Commission

"A commission of inquiry into the likely effects of economic pressure on SA is to be set up by the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC)," Dominique Gilbert reports on the same page. Archbishop Denis Hurley said the SACBC had agreed on economic pressure as "the most effective way of calling for something forceful but the fear that this would bring too much devastation and lead to suffering and more violence worried bishops," adding: "We are not recommending anything specific, but we agreed to set up a commission to look into the matter."

Government Encouraging Exports

"Government is moving fast on several fronts to encourage industries to develop their export potential or step up their activities in this regard," Chris Cairncross reports on page 3 of *BUSINESS DAY*. Trade and Industry Minister Dawie de Villiers has focused on two areas "requiring special and urgent attention: the depressed state of motor manufacturers and the desirability of stimulating their export potential, and assisting smaller economic units — now seen as major sources of job creation — to develop their export potential." De Villiers said that he had instructed the Board of Trade and Industries to investigate what "permanent assistance" could be given to motor manufacturers to develop their export potential. The government has also focused attention on the export trading houses. "The official hope, apparently, is to stimulate and re-create, within the private sector, the succesful trading-house concept utilised by the Japanese."

Land Tax Urged

In an article on the same page, Barry Streek writes that the proposed payroll and turnover taxes to be used to finance the RSCS should be replaced by a land tax because the payroll and turnover taxes "are a tax on productivity: they will discourage increased productivity and the general creation of wealth. The land tax, by contrast, is a tax on the productive capacity of land. It thus encourages the most productive use of land, rapid development and wealth creation."

BUSINESS DAY on Interest Rates

"When real interest rates are negative, consumers are normally encouraged to spend," *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. This time, however, "it hasn't happened — probably because the average consumer had the wits scared out of him 18 months ago when prime soared to 25 percent." "It is to be hoped that consumer behaviour returns to normal pretty quickly, and consumption increases in response to low rates. While inflation in high, we cannot afford interest rates remaining low for too long."

Danger of Chronic Inflation

John Tilston writes on page 7 that although "prospects for some moderation in inflation are good" since the rand's recovery, "a revealing study just completed by Old Mutual economist Rob Lee suggest that SA is treading a dangerous path very close to a precipice beyond which lies chronic inflation." "Though Lee expects the SA monetary authorities to stay this side of disaster, he projects inflation this year dropping to around 16 percent by year end, but this, he cautions, will be largely a statistical reduction. The high increases of the last few months of 1985 will have the effect of reducing the year-on-year calculations. For 1987 Lee sees inflation averaging just under 20 percent. The following year, he believes, it will average just over 20 percent."

Van Der Walt Interviewed

Lesley Lambert reports on an interview ith Professor Tjaart van der Walt, who investigated the 1984 Vaal triangle unrest. Van der Walt, who is also a Dutch Reformed Church minister, said he sees "the church as playing a strategic role in improving understanding, breaking down barriers which have built up over the years, and fostering closer contact between all South Africans. Almost without prompting, Van der Walt admits that the Afrikaner has made some atrocious mistakes in the past. That is not the solution. We should rather lay the facts out on the table and then do something about improving the situation without passing the buck to the government or the ANC."

Indians in Bloemfontein

"Bloemfontein is about to get its first Indian residents since the city's founding in 1854, and it will soon be the site of the first Indian business in the Orange Free State," Andrew Thompson reports on pages 1 and 2 of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 3 May. Following the repeal of the law preventing Indians from living and working in the Orange Free State, "the Durban-based, Indian-owned firm, Yves Trading, planned to establish a clothing factory at Botshabelo near Bloemfontein. The cost of the factory would be in the region of 5.7 million. About 700 workers would be employed there."

Heunis Speaks in Parliament

Minister Of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis told Parliament that a total of 42,559 houses had been bought under the 99-year leasehold scheme, the paper reports on page 4. A total of 49,336 houses had been bought under the 30-year leasehold scheme and 36,346 houses under the special State Housing Sale Scheme. The greatest number of houses sold was in the West Rand. Another report on the same page notes that Heunis said 836 people had been moved from the east Rand to national states and 94 had been moved to the independent states in 1985. "Of these, 862 moved voluntarily and 68 moved by court order." Heunis also said that 86.76 percent of black houses in black townships have no electricity, another page 4 reports says. He added that "the greatest shortfall was in the townships controlled by the Southern OFS [Orange Free State] Development Board."

Servicemen Object to Funeral Action

Answering a question in the House of Assembly, Defense Minister Magnus Malan said that two national servicemen had objected to taking part in possible action against people at township funerals last year, *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 4. "Gen Malan said this was the only such instance in 1985 and the men were withdrawn from the specific service task."

Military Policemen in Civilian Clothes

"Military policemen had operated in civilian clothes for some time and the policy was not a new one, a South African Defence Force spokeswoman said in Pretoria yesterday," the paper reports on page 8. "She was approached about the controversial arrest this week of conscientious objector Mr Philip Wilkinson at an End Conscription Campaign rally in Johannesburg."

School Wants To Open to All Races

"A second White State-run school in Cape Town has asked parents to consider admitting pupils of all races," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 11. "Westford High School committee chairman Dr Robin Stead said yesterday results of a poll among parents were very pleasing, but could not give details until parents had been informed."

Boya Addresses Policemen

Addressing a passing out parade of almost 1,000 municipal policemen, Daveyton Mayor Tom Boya said "for the sake of peace and harmony, do not abuse your powers. Certain policemen are doing this and the elements in the townships that resent law and order and so policemen, see this and act accordingly." Boya also urged the policemen to treat all people equally.

Conservatives Not To Contest By-Election

"The Conservative Party [CP] has decided not to contest the Johannesburg municipal by-election in ward 45," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 5 May reports on its front page. CP Regional Chairman Clive Derby-Lewis said "it has been decided to let the two Leftwing parties, the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party battle it out so that we can establish which Leftwing party really rules Johannesburg."

Charges in Amanzimtoti Blast

Tony Stirling reports on pages 1 and 2 that "several more people are expected to be charged soon with matters arising out of the Amanzimtoti bomb blast on December 23 last year." Up to 15 people are still being detained in connection with the incident. Unlike Andrew Zondo, however, they will be charged with treason or terrorism but not murder.

Fund Against SACBC Call

Simon Hoff reports on page 3 that "a prominent Roman Catholic leader," who asked *THE CITIZEN* not to use his or his organizations name, "has suggested that a fund be set up to add economic clout to the vocal objections" to the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) call for economic pressure against South Africa. "The man said members of his organisation would meet this week to discuss the issue," at which time a statement will be issued.

Treurnicht on Pik Botha

In a press release, Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht said his party "viewed with serious misgivings attempts by Mr Pik Botha to mislead the people of South Africa and to discredit the Conservative Party," the paper reports on page 4. Treurnicht said Pik Botha's statement that the Conservative Party favors white domination "is political fraud of the worst form and must receive the contempt it deserves" because the party's policy of partition prevented any form of domination. Treurnicht also said "Mr Botha's fawning attitude towards the ANC was the result of pressures by the American State Department."

CITIZEN Warns Catholics, Anglicans

In an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says "the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference has wisely decided not to come out in support on sanctions." However, its call for economic pressure is still unacceptable. Although the bishops may have hoped that they would offend fewer people this way, there has still been opposition. Among Anglicans there has also been opposition to "political priests, particularly Bishop Tutu," and many people have either left the church or reduced their contributions to it "to the point that the Church has had financial difficulties, especially in Bishop Tutu's present diocese." "We warn both the Church of the Province and the Catholic Church that by taking a political stance that brings them into conflict with many of their members, they are harming the interests of their churches as well as their congregants. For in the deepening divisions in South Africa, the churches should stand out as beacons of hope, of brotherly love, and of reconciliation."

Politics in Churches Condemned

"The Captain General of the SA Defence Force, Major-General C.P. Naude, yesterday hit out at bishops and parsons who were politicising the pulpit, and accused them of sowing division in the church," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 8. Although he mentioned no names or denominations, his audience of army chaplains "said they clearly constructed him to mean the leaders of the Anglican and Catholic churches, specifically."

SACOS Part of Liberation Struggle

Addressing a meeting of the South African Council of Sport (SACOS), the group's president said "SACOS was a sprinting arm of the liberation struggle. Our sport bodies are not there for purely sport but for change in this country." This means that "SACOS will have to consult with the community organisations and be seen to be engaged in the liberation struggle."

Doubt About President's Visit to France

A visit by President Botha to the Delville Wood war memorial in Northern France scheduled for early next month may have run into trouble from President Mitterrand's wife, a frontpage report in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 5 May says. Asked on a television interview what she would do if President Botha visited France, would she shake his hand, Mrs Mitterrand replied: "Of course, there will never be a visit. So that is a hypothetical question." Mrs Mitterrand also said she planned to attend an antiapartheid conference to be held in Angouleme on 10 May and to be attended by Bishop Desmond Tutu and that she was "proud" to have written a preface to the French edition of a book by Winnie Mandela.

Vehicle Sales Drop

Another frontpage report says sales of passenger cars and commercial vehicles will drop to their lowest level in 10 years if trends are not reversed. Car sales, which were running at more than 300,000 a year in 1981 and tumbled to 204,000 last year, now look likely to plunge to 195,000. Commercial vehicle sales were threatened with a decline to below 98,000. Sales of new trucks and buses had sunk to the worst levels since the mid-1950's. Almost 50 percent of passenger car manufacturing capacity was now standing idle and the combined labor force of the motor

industry was now down from a 1982 peak above 50,000 to under 33,000.

ANC Plan To Be Discussed

A report on page 3 of *THE STAR* quotes the Sunday edition of London's *THE OBSERVER* as saying a plan to free ANC leader Nelson Mandela will be discussed this month between President Botha and the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group. The plan, which could also legalize the ANC, was worked out at a London meeting between the group and a top South African foreign ministry official.

Editorial on Bill of Rights

We "welcome the guarded approval given by Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee for the idea of the courts protecting the individual and the group on the basis of a Bill of Rights," a page 12 editorial says. "We believe a Bill of Rights can provide the safeguards for individuals and groups so earnestly sought, but only if negotiated by leaders of all main communities and if intepreted by impartial and independent courts. Established on that basis, it could be a powerful aid to building mutual trust and confidence between different racial and cultural groups."

Housing Problems Analyzed

"Housing authorities will have to perform feats unequalled in the history of township planning to ensure that 'approved accommodation' does not become as drastic a form of influx control as the defunct pass book," an article by Jo-Anne Collinge says on the editorial page. Official figures list the shortage of housing for black people at 420,000 units in "white" South Africa, 134,000 in the homelands and 15,000 in areas earmarked for the homelands. "Just keeping the present urban population living under an 'approved' roof in town, will mean an immediate demand for more homes than State housing authorities have provided since World War 2." The solution in many Third World countries has been to allow people to erect their own shanty structures on serviced sites and to encourage them to upgrade these as cash becomes available. Or, where extensive squatter settlements already exist, the strategy has been to introduce sanitary services into these areas. "The Government has made clear that site-and-service and controlled squatting is the direction in which the country is headed," the article says. Witwatersrand University housing specialist Mark Swilling thinks the "coming battle" will be about issues: "Land and the refusal of communities to pay entirely for their own upgrading. They will demand some subsidisation." Swilling says there are signs the government foresees more diversified township complexes, combining private developments, the old state-built tracts and expanses of site-and-service. "Perhaps the central message," the article concludes, "is that the influx control by the pass book was suffered in isolation. Influx control by housing will affect whole communities and as such begins to demand solutions and attract resources."

Problems With ANC

THE STAR reports on page 13 that "trouble is brewing between white farmers and blacks living along the border which separates Sekhukhuneland in Lebowa and Steelpoort in the northeastern Transvaal." Farmers say the area has become a powderkeg and that the ANC is very active in the area. ANC pamphlets are "regularly" distributed among the blacks and black farmworkers have been threatened with violence if they do not demand higher wages. Farmers have demanded the government put up an electrified fence along the border and "indications are that the government will comply." An accompanying article says Steelpoort farmers wanting to enter the Sekhukhuneland area, where most of their black workers live, are being advised by the workers to buy an "ANC permit" at R1,000 a year.

Fall in Real Personal Income

The University of South Africa's market research bureau forecasts real personal income will drop by about 2 percent this year due to a further fall in real remuneration of employees and the maintenance of high personal income tax, a report on page 15 says. But easier hire payment conditions and credit facilties, lower interest rates and savings reserves built up in 1985 would allow for a moderate increase in real private consumption of about 1 percent. Of total retail sales, whites are expected to command 45.2 percent, blacks 40.8 percent, colored 9.3 percent and Asians 4.7 percent. If black boycotts continue, the percentage for blacks will be somewhat lower and those for the other groups correspondingly higher.

Police Discipline

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 5 May reports on page 4 that the personnel chief of the South African police, Lieutenant General J.B. Stevens, has said the police force is a force with a strong code of discipline, and it does not hesitate to act against those of its members who are guilty of misconduct. Addressing law students at Pretoria University on the use of violence by the police, he said the state has a duty to defend itself with all the power at its disposal against any threat to itself or its institutions. "It was the policy of the police force to use as little force as possible to ensure a peaceful existence in the community, Gen Stevens said." He said the intensive training given the police prevented incidents of violence by police officers.

BEELD on Violence

In an editorial on page 10, the newspaper says the call to fight communism and terrorism is a nice sounding slogan which is gaining an all too literal meaning in South Africa. Violence, it says, usually begins when people have failed to find each other. In a heterogeneous country like ours, it is a disturbing prospect that many people do not want to find each other. Yet, they do end up finding each other, over the barrel of a gun and the drawing up of an assassin's list in the name of some vague ideology. "But they want to fight evil with evil, and revolution with revolution, and in so doing, they create the breeding ground for the very revolution they want to avoid. Or do they? In the fight for political power, civilized norms, and principles are thrown overboard. History has taught that it is easier to free oneself from the restricitons of democracy than to relearn the process. Or, put differently, it is easier to shoot than to talk. In this troubled country we must beware of people who choose the easy way out."

BEELD on May Day

In a second editorial on page 10, *BEELD* says mass gatherings in the black community have recently centered on highly emotional events such as funerals, and thus often lead to bloody confrontations with security forces, which have then led to greater uncertainty among whites. "The just ended May Day celebrations can bring a positive turning point. Under the more

neutral umbrella of 'workers' day' large numbers of blacks could gather countrywide relatively peacefully, and thus also find a more healthy safety valve, particularly for political frustrations. This is a plus for the whole of South Africa, because audiences as well as white South Africans outside could take note more calmly and reason on the issues of a fast changing South Africa." If the black masses demonstrate in this manner that they can gather peacefully in order to discuss problems without anarchy, it can lead to a better climate for negotiation. These and other positive aspects of May Day should be maintained, the paper concludes.

Survival of Fittest

In a third editorial on the same page, the paper says the expression "survival of the fittest" is very relevant in South Africa at present, with all the concern over job security, financial security, etc. In such a situation, the fittest will survive. The era of white labor protection is gone and whites will have to survive on the basis of marketable values. Likewise, blacks will also not receive high salaries through racial considerations. They will have to earn them, "but we hope that in the new South Africa this will not lead to polarization. The only measure should be merit."

DIE VADERLAND on Terre'Blanche

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 2 May says in an editorial on page 10 that there is no doubt that Eugene Terre'Blanche is a tremendous speaker, probably the best in his field. He can move Afrikaner Resistance Movement audiences emotionally. The problem and danger is that what Mr Terre'Blanche offers is an emotional catharsis. He offers wishful daydreams not solutions. The choice lies with the audience. They should decide whether they want to land themselves in a political dream as a result of Mr Terre'Blanche's voice or whether they want to acknowledge reality as intelligent and reasonable people.

'Necklace' Deaths Studied

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 3 May says in article on page 4 that the government must market its reform program dramatically if it wants an end to political violence. This is the view of two academics of the Rand Afrikaans University who have studied "necklace" deaths extensively. According to them, "burning symbolizes a turning-point in the maintenance of the socio-political order." If conflict between black and white increases the number of burnings will increase as well. "Necklace" burnings are an effective way of intimidation and are often used for this purpose in black residential areas.

RAPPORT on May Day

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 4 May says in an editorial on page 10 that three points can be made on the 1 May stayaway. First, the field of labor will increasingly become the area of black politics. Inkatha's own recently formed trade union is evidence of this. Political, industrial, and black leaders must do all they can to channel the labor movement in the right direction for the benefit of all. Second, May Day should be considered as a workers' holiday. Third, employers and employees have acted responsibly as far as the 1 May stayaway was concerned. This is a good example of meaningful compromise.

NP Discussion of ANC

RAPPORT says in an article on page 31 that an important though cautious discussion on the ANC is in progress in the inner circles of the National Party [NP]. At this stage, *RAPPORT* was told that there were no talk of a profound debate on the question of negotiation. What is in progress is a relaxed, exploratory discussion on the ANC among NP members of Parliament. It is said that there are signs of a more sophisticated approach to the ANC question.

ILANGA on Pass Laws

In a page 6 editorial on the abolition of the pass laws Durban *ILANGA* in Zulu on 24-26 April says President Botha and others "should not be shocked if we appear to give his announcement oa cold reception, devoid of any delight that African people are expected to exhibit each time the government announces another step toward reform." The government has made other promises which have not been implemented and often changes the meaning of words. "If the pass laws are said to be abolished let us hope that it is the real thing and not an illusion."

SWAZILAND

Mnisi Says Angola Should Be Free of 'Big Powers'

MB051845 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III will receive a message and an informative booklet about Angola from President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola. The message and the booklet were handed to the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, by the Angolan ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Andre Miranda, today. The contents of the message and the booklet were not disclosed. During the presentation ceremony held in the office of the minister of foreign affairs, the ambassador said although he was unable to attend the coronation of His Majesty King Mswati III, he was able to attend the thanksgiving service following the coronation of the king. The ambassador said he was happy to see the king at a distance at the national stadium.

In reply, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, said the Kingdom of Swaziland is disturbed over what is happening purported by the big powers. [as heard] The minister said it hurts Swaziland tht Africa is used by the big powers, which want Africans to be involved in disputes. The minister called on the big powers to leave Africa alone in solving African problems. He said Angola is a great country, and these big powers should not impose their ideologies because they are interfering in African affairs. He went on and said Swaziland shared the problems happening in Angola, and he expressed that Angola should be free from all problems.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges 'Honest Dialogue' in South Africa

MB041300 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 5 May 86 p 4

[By Kevin Mayhew]

[Excerpt] Zambia's president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has called

for "honest dialogue" in South Africa. The chairman of the Commonwealth Committee monitoring the dismantling of apartheid, and spokesman for the Frontline States, spoke to *THE SUNDAY STAR* in an interview in Maseru before he flew back to Lusaka after attending the coronation of King Mswati III of Swaziland.

Dr Kaunda described South Africa's "liberalisation programme" as "the usual problem of too little too late". If it had been done 20 or even 10 years ago it might have been a move in the right direction. The black people of South Africa, he said, were "not going to be satisfied with what are basically crumbs falling from the white-man's table to Lazarus, the poor." Calling for "complete and honest dialogue across color, ethnic groups and anything else artificial," he said: "Simply sit down as South Africans talking too each other."

Apartheid, he said, could not be reformed. "It is an evil system." No African leader had said, he reiterated, that whites would "be hounded out of Africa and pushed into the sea but the whites must start talking."

Asked whether he thought President P.W. Botha's offer to trade-off of Captain Wynand du Toit, the South African commando being held in Angola, for Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov and Nelson Mandela's freedom was a reasonable offer, he said, "Not at all. Why do we have to link ourselves to the Big Power struggle and problems?"

He did not think his acceptance of the invitation to the coronation — even after the refusal by the Kenyan head of state, Mr Daniel arap Moi, to attend because of the presence of President Botha — would affect his standing in Africa in any way. He could not, he said, prescribe to the Swazis whom to invite to their functions.

He added: "If I saw any good to come out a meeting with President Botha here then would be my duty to meet him. But I have no indication at all that anything good would come out of a meeting here."

Dr Kaunda repeated accusations South Africa was training Zambian nationals in the South African Defence Force. The SADF has previously denied these allegations. Dr Kaunda said he thought South Africa, through its strong trade links with his and other Frontline countries, was trying to put pressure on his country to destabilise it. "South Africa is interested in destabilising us. If they were not why should they recruit Zambians into their army?" He did not know, he said, if these recruits were to be infiltrated back into his coutnry, but it showed South Africa's intentions were not good.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Discusses 'African Economic Crisis'

MB051155 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1151 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 5, SAPA — The gravity of the African economic crisis made the creation of the proposed African monetary fund imperative, the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said here today. Opening a joint meeting of the African Development Bank (ADB) and the African Development Fund (ADF), Mr Mugabe, also warned against haste in establishing the fund and against making it a "minor image" of the "imposing and manipulative" International Monetary Fund, ZIANA reports.

He told the delgates to the three-day meeting "exhaustive and prudent" planning was needed and that the proposed institution would be responsive to African needs and problems, and not give handouts. He noted the proposed new economic order, under which the fund would fall, could not be achieved without a "meaningful and long-term solution to the African debt crisis." "It must be reiterated that although we Africans are determined to solve our problems and are not crying out for free handouts, we cannot achieve progress under the present manipulative international economic system"

Describing it as a "mockery" to expect the continent to edge out of its present external debt in excess of 175 billion U.S. dollars under prevailing conditions prescribed by the IMF, the prime minister said the international community had to be made to accept Africa as an integral part of the world. "We must endeavour not only to convince the international community that Africa is an integral — indeed indispensable — part of the world system, but also to get that community to act accordingly because a better-off Africa is good for its people as well as for the rest of the world," Mr Mugabe said.

Constructive Engagement 'Deceptive'

MB051719 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The African Development Bank, ADB, has been urged to play a prominent role in the implementation of Africa's 1986-1990 priority program for economic recovery. The program puts emphasis on agriculture and its linkage with other sectors. The call was made by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, when he officially opened the ADB annual general meeting in Harare today. He said the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on the critical economic situation in Africa will demonstrate the continent's determination to pull itself up through national and collective self-reliance.

On southern Africa, Comrade Mugabe said there could be not be meaningful development unless Namibia is free and apartheid was destroyed. Comrade Mugabe added that if there is to be development each country must be free.

He said the United States' so-called policy of constructive engagement with racist South Africa has proved beyond doubt to be a deceptive exercise, especially when it is viewed through reported American military aid to UNITA counterrevolutionaries in Angola. The prime minister said if the United States' policy has any claim to universal validity, it completely lost it in Libya recently when its forces in destructive engagement brought death to others.